The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Ratification Meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.

Speeches of the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, the Hon. Elijah J. Ward, and the Hon. John Kelly.

RESOLUTIONS, &c., &c.

Last night the Democrats of the City and County of New-York met, pursuant to the call of the above organization, to indorse the City and Congressional nominations of the Party, in the Palace Gardens, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The Garden was hung with colored lamps, was crowded with hearers, and resounded with the music of Dodworth's band. About five thousand persons were present.

Mr. H. P. Carr, President of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, came forward and addressed the audience as follows:

Fellow-Democrats, on behalf of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, which have called you together to-night, I most respectfully request you would come to order. It is, perhaps, proper for me to state, in a very few brief words, the object for which this meeting has been assembled. It has been called exclusively for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made at the Syracuse Convention in September last for Governor and the other State officers. [Applause.] We shall have the pleasure, during the evening, of introducing to you some of them personally. I am sure that there is no Democrat within the bounds of the City and County of New-York, but what has, and I am sure does, hail their nominations with unfeigned pleasure. I am satisfied further, from the appearance of the public demonstrations that have been held throughout the State, that when the verdict of the people shall be had at the November election, we shall carry into the Executive Chair our standard-bearer and friend, Amasa J. Parker. [Loud applause.] It is unnecessary that I should dwell upon the object of this meeting. There are others here ready and willing to address you upon this occasion, and I am sure that they can do it better than I can. [Applause.]

The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was adopted unanimously, on motion of Mr. John E. White:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

James Moncrief,
Royal Phelps,
H. G. Stebbins,
Richard Schell,
Egbert L. Viele,
C. L. Van Zandt,
H. H. Morange,
C. G. Gunther,
John J. Doyle,
S. P. Russell,
J. Augustus Page,
B. S. Hart,
Wm. N. McIntyre,
J. H. Harnett,
D. S. Coddington,
Henry Liebenau,
Wm. N. Beach,
S. P. Goldson,
J. Flicker,
Isaac Lawrence,
Fred. L. Vultee,
Lawrence Turnure,
Henry Ahrens,
Wm. B. Clerke.

SECRETARIES.

A. S. Sullivan,
N. J. Smith,
M. Diefendorf,
J. G. Byron,
H. H. Williams,
J. W. Chowler,
Jeremiah Sherwood,
O. Sackerdorf,
C. J. Cambrelling,
James Hoffman,
Brockholst Cutting,
John W. Goin.

Mr. A. S. Sullivan, Secretary of the Club, then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and heartily approve the nominations made by our late Democratic State Convention of Amasa J. Parker for Governor, John J. Taylor for Lieutenant-Governor, Sherbourn B. Piper for Canal Commissioner, and Edward L. Donnelly for Inspector of State Prisons; and that we are especially pleased that the Convention has again presented as our candidate for Governor Amasa J. Parker, a gentleman of rare talents, of high personal worth, and of unhesitating fidelity to principle.

Resolved, That we proudly refer to the pages of history and point to the cardinal principles of our Democratic State policy as established by the administration of our State Government for more than three-fourths of our political existence, under the leadership of such statesmen as Tompkins, Clinton, Van Buren, Marcy, Bouck, Wright and Seymour, and triumphantly claim that these principles are the foundation of the prosperity and permanence of our Empire State and of our Metropolitan City.

Resolved, That the Democracy are most emphatically called upon at the present time to demand the unconditional repeal of the Metropolitan Police law, and all kindred laws which were fastened upon our City by the Republican Dynasty at Albany; to oppose the sale of our Canals, the pride of our State, to a central monied corporation, as has been recommended by Republican leaders; to resist the repeal or alteration of the naturalization laws; also, the enactment of a Registry law, and all interference with the inherent natural rights of all our citizens, whether native born or naturalized, in the full, free and unrestricted exercise of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That we fully sustain the Administration of James Buchanan, for the wisdom and firmness it has exhibited in both its domestic and its foreign policy; that in no act of his Administration can we see any reason for disaffection; and it is our duty, as Democrats, to yield our individual preferences for the good of the party, on the continuous success of which depend the perpetuity of our free institutions, and the glory of our country.

Resolved, That this Club, as its name imports, is a Union Club; that we do not recognize the existence of sections, factions, or cliques, among Democrats; and that, unaffected by the successes or reverses of our party in other States, we will maintain our Democratic principles, and carry them to full vindication and triumph; and we call upon all true Democrats to unite with us in promoting union of action against our opponents and the opponents of the rights of all sections of the Union. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF JUDGE PARKER.

The Hon. Amasa J. Parker, candidate for Governor, was introduced and said:

I come before you this evening, fellow-citizens, in accordance with a promise made nearly four months ago, not for the purpose of advocating any claims of my own to your suffrages, nor with a view of discussing at all the qualifications of the gentlemen who are my competitors for office. I could not speak of any of them except in terms of high personal respect, and I would not speak otherwise of them if I could. But I am here, in pursuance of your invitation, for the purpose of discussing briefly some of the leading questions of policy in both State and national affairs. In all these questions, every inhabitant of our State has a deep stake, and we meet here, in council, as Democrats should meet everywhere, on the eve of an important election, for the purpose of consulting together in regard to matters of common interest. Nor do I come here to inquire into, or to discuss at all, the causes or the merits of the local divisions with which you are to some extent, at least, unhappily afflicted. They are deeply to be regretted by every good Democrat, and I should think myself indeed fortunate if I could do anything to reconcile them. But fortunately these divisions relate purely to local questions—to questions of organization, and not of principle. In the support of our National Administration, and on all questions of State and national policy, you will act in concert and with vigor, anxious, I trust, all of you, equally, to maintain the ascendency of that great Democratic Party of the Union, with which the glory and prosperity of the country are inseparably connected. Two years ago I addressed you, pending the Presidential election. You cannot have forgotten—I trust you will never forget—the extraordinary character of that contest. A large portion of the population seemed mad with excitement. The sympathies of the people had been aroused and abused under the mantle of a mock philanthropy—the worst passions of the North had been ingeniously stirred up and directed against our brethren of the South—the whole country was convulsed with agitation, and sectional bitterness and strife seemed everywhere to predominate. It was, indeed, a fearful crisis for the country. The black cloud of fanaticism which hung over the entire North, seemed ready to burst upon the country and to overwhelm it with devastation and ruin. The patriot looked on with well-grounded alarm, and disunion, openly invoked by the fanatics of the North, and in retaliation, threatened by hot-blooded and inconsiderate leaders at the South, seemed likely to terminate forever our existence as a nation and our hopes for the future. In that great and fearful struggle, the Democratic Party placed itself between the Constitution and its assailants, and bore back manfully the hostile crowds which threatened it. We should never cease to be grateful to Providence for the successful issue of that contest. Sectionalism was defeated and nationalism triumphed. The election of James Buchanan stilled the troubled waters of strife, and secured to the country permanence and prosperity. [Loud applause.] And now, since the smoke of battle has cleared away and exposed to view the actors in that scene in their true colors, it is a fitting time to look back upon that contest for the purpose of examining candidly and truthfully the issues really involved, with a view to avoid a recurrence of similar errors and to secure for them the just judgment of the people. From the experience of the past let us learn wisdom for the future. The Republican Party was founded upon the single idea of prohibiting, through the action of Congress, the admission of any more Slave States. In other words, Slavery was to be excluded by act of Congress from Kansas, on its preparing to come into the Union. The Democrats, on the other hand, claimed it to be the right of the people of the Territory to decide for themselves, on admission as a State, whether Slavery should exist there. The Democratic platform on this subject was contained in the following resolution, which is too explicit to be misconstrued and too well known to be successfully misrepresented.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally *and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents*, and whenever the number of the inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

The real issue, then, existing between the Republican and Democratic parties at the last Presidential election related simply to the distribution of power in the different departments of the Government. It was a question whether the power to decide upon the existence of Slavery in a State on its admission should be vested in Congress, or in the people forming the State government and alone interested in the question. It was a question between Congressional Sovereignty and Popular Sovereignty—between governing power and popular right. If the power was recognized to exist in Congress, it would necessarily follow that that power might be exercised, as well to establish Slavery against the will of the people interested, as to exclude it against their will. If the power belonged to the people interested, it implies of course the right to reject Slavery or to establish it. Stripped of all misrepresentation and all prejudice, this was the only question involved in that contest—a question who should govern—who should frame that clause of a new State Constitution relating to Slavery—whether it should be done by Congress, a legislative body in which the people of the Territory had no vote, or by the people themselves who were to live under the Constitution. It was, then, as you must see, *a pure question of the right of self-government.* On such a question, the Democracy could not—ought not to hesitate. To have done so would have been an abandonment of their principles. Democrats belong upon the side of popular right, and the Democratic Party will be untrue to its high mission when it ceases to be the jealous defender of the right of self-government. [Applause.] The doctrine of the Democratic faith is, that man is capable of self-government, no matter what his birth place or his religious faith. It is, that man's capacity for self-government depends not upon his possessing property or upon any other accidental circumstances by which he may be surrounded, but that it is an inherent, Heaven-derived and absolute right belonging to the man himself. And in all this, it seems, we differed widely from our opponents the Republicans. By claiming for Congress the exclusive right of deciding this question of Slavery, they denied it to the people interested. They thus opposed the right of self-government. They controverted the doctrine of popular sovereignty. As between power and right, they took side with the former against the latter.

It was once in the history of our country a question whether a man should be permitted to vote without a prescribed property qualification. On that great question the Democracy advocated the right of universal suffrage and their opponents contended for its restriction to the few by demanding the property qualification. Then, as now, it was a struggle for popular right, and that question and this involve the same principle. It is said that when the question of property qualification was under discussion in the Pennsylvania Legislature, Dr. Franklin, who opposed it, did much to expose its true character and to defeat it by the following illustration: He said, "Here is a man owning a donkey worth $250—there is a man who owns no donkey. The man who owns the donkey you permit to vote—the man who owns none has no such right. Now, said he, which is it that votes, the *man* or the *donkey*." [Laughter and applause.] The question as to the right of the people of Kansas to decide for themselves the question of Slavery was precisely similar in character. The Republicans would have made the right of self-government to depend on the mere incident of place of residence, instead of conceding it to all alike as a right of citizenship and manhood. A citizen of this State may have resided in one of your interior towns all his life till he had reached middle age—meantime he may have shared intelligently in all the duties of Government that devolve on the citizen here—may have served in different official trusts and even have represented his neighbors in your Legislative halls and perhaps have voted there for the abolition of Slavery, and he may have exhibited the most satisfactory evidences of his capacity for usefulness. Induced by the wish of establishing more advantageously his family growing around him on the rich lands of the West, he emigrates to Kansas. According to the Republican doctrine, he is no longer capable of self-government—no longer the intelligent citizen—the just and prudent Legislator—no longer fit to decide upon the most important question of domestic policy in framing a Constitution for the new State—but he is reduced to a condition of incompetency, if not of vassalage, and subject in all things to the despotic will of an absolute Congress—a power foreign as to him, because he has no representative who can vote there for him. Is not this the doctrine condemned by Dr. Franklin? Does it not give controlling weight to the incident and deny it to the man? The conclusion is inevitable that in advocating Congressional power as against popular righ, modern Republicanism, like ancient Federalism, its lineal ancestor, would deprive the citizen of his elective franchise, and deny to man the right of self-government.

But our opponents, my fellow-citizens, were not only wrong on this question of principle, which lies at the foundation of our Government, but they were wrong also on the mere question of expediency. To vest in Congress the power to decide upon this question of Slavery on the organization of a new State would be to keep the whole country in a constant state of agitation and sectional strife. With this firebrand thrown into Congress and blown into a flame by the hot breath of fanaticism, we might well expect there a recurrence of the scenes of violence if not of bloodshed. Will you make Congress the arena for the discussion of this subject? Whole sessions would be spent in irritating and useless debates, to the neglect of all the great interests of the nation, and the mails would groan under the weight of incendiary speeches and documents sent out, under the frank of members, to circulate the poison through every vein and artery of the country. Every Congressional District would be filled with them and they would be thrown into every planter's house at the South and every log cabin at the far West. And such speeches, fellow-citizens, as Republicanism has been capable of uttering in Congress are not always harmless. I will give you a specimen. Mr. Giddings, a prominent Republican from Ohio, and one of the orators brought into this State to instruct us in our duty in the late contest, said on the floor of the House of Representatives:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the black man armed with British bayonets, and led on by British orators, shall assert his freedom and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of an incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South and blot out the last vestige of Slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity and laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium."

This extract, shocking as it is to the moral sense, should be kept before the eyes of the people as a signal to warn them of the dangers which threaten them.

Are you surprised, fellow-citizens, that with such sentiments uttered in Congress and sent out on the wings of the public press into every house in the country, the people of the South should be extremely sensitive on this subject? Has not every southern planter when he retires to rest at night, great reason to apprehend that he may awake only to suffer the very calamities invoked by the Republican orator I have quoted? Surely, it is not surprising that he should warmly resent an interference which imperils not only his property, but the lives of all he holds dear in this world. Would you commit this subject to Congress, to be renewed every session on the application for admission of every new State? Would you thus carry the question to every Congressional District of the country, and stir up, biennially, the worst passions of our nature, by choosing your representatives with reference to such a question, and in the storm of such a controversy? Would you keep the people of this great country mad with fanatical excitement on this vexed question of Slavery? Would you destroy all fraternal feeling between the North and the South? Would you expose us to constant peril of disunion—nay, would you make disunion inevitable? If so, commit this subject to the keeping of Congress. But if you would calm the public mind, and leave it competent to see and to judge of all the other great interests the country—if you would preserve for our children the blessings which the Union secures to ourselves—then leave this question solely to the people of the Territory interested in its decision. You will thus banish all excitement from the halls of Congress and from the States, and confine it exclusively to the limits of the Territory. Upon the ground of policy, therefore, as well as upon the question of principle, it seems to me no fair-minded man, no true patriot, can hesitate as to the proper tribunal to decide this question. I have thus presented to you, fairly, the only and true question involved in the late contest. But it was very differently, and most erroneously, presented to the public by the Republicans. Because Slavery happened to be the subject on which this question of power was to be exercised, we were ingeniously told that it was a question between Freedom and Slavery. They assumed to be the exclusive opponents of Slavery, and so broad was their philanthropy that, finding no necessity for the exertion of their Anti-Slavery labors here, where Slavery had been abolished thirty years before under Democratic auspices, they expended the whole treasury of their sympathies in intermeddling with the concerns of a distant community in which they had no interest, and over which they had no right of control. The real question was adroitly concealed by them, with a view to excite the prejudices of the North—to lead along with them the tide of numbers by operating upon their sympathies—and thus, by means of a party purely sectional, dominant as they hoped to make it in all the Free States, to bear down the weaker Slave States of the South and subject them to the dominion of a sectional party and upon a sectional question, antagonist to the whole interests and feelings of the South. All this was a gross perversion and concealment of the true question. It is true, the question of power involved, happened to arise on the subject of Slavery. It might just as well have arisen on any other subject of domestic concern. It would then have presented the same question without so much liability to either misrepresentation or prejudice. Many thousands of honest and fair-minded men in every Free State were led away by a misapprehension of the true question under the constantly repeated cry that the Democratic Party was a Pro-Slavery Party. My fellow-citizens, a more groundless charge was never uttered. As a party, the Democrats are neither Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery. [Applause.] Their doctrine is non-intervention. Leave the people of each State, and of each Territory, in forming a State to shape their domestic institutions in their own way. They are to govern themselves—we are not to govern them. On this great rule of non-intervention, the Democracy of the whole Union agree. While it is perfectly natural that the entire population of the South should prefer to maintain and extend their own peculiar institution, it is quite certain that the Democrats of the North by no means desired the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. But while they would rejoice, each one personally, to see it become a Free State, and would have voted to make it such, if they had lived in Kansas, and had a right to do so, they would never for one moment, deny the right of the people there to decide the question for themselves, whether that decision should be for or against Slavery. And the Democracy of the North condemn, in unmeasured terms, all interference with the right of the people of Kansas to speak for themselves, whether such interference come from Massachusetts or South Carolina—from the Emigrant Aid Societies of the East or the Border Ruffians of Missouri. The Democracy of the North condemn, just as strongly, the frauds and violence really committed on both sides, as they do the other fraud of inventing fictitious murders with which to stimulate to a more intense pitch of excitement the feeling of the North, to use it for political purposes. [Applause.] But all these matters of unwarrantable interference are subordinate, and in no way affect the real questions involved. They are all violations of the Democratic doctrine of non-intervention. At last that doctrine has been fairly tested in Kansas. The people have been permitted to hold an election without foreign interference and have spoken by an overwhelming majority against Slavery. The result is a double triumph to the Democratic Party. It is a triumph of popular right over congressional sovereignty to have the question finally submitted to the people; and the result is an ample vindication of the charge made against us that we were Pro-Slavery men. It shows that the tribunal for which we contended, the people of Kansas, was quite as unlikely to establish Slavery there as Congress itself.

Another election took place in Kansas scarcely two weeks ago and it passed off so quietly as hardly to be known to the citizens of the States. Neither real nor imaginary violence is now heralded through the Press. Kansas has done bleeding. Kansas is to be a free State, just as she would have been if the meddlesome people of the East had in their mercy left her to herself at a earlier day.

The great question of popular sovereignty must now be regarded as having been settled at the last Presidential election. The leaders still cling to their doctrine of Congressional sovereignty, but they are, on that question, officers without an army. Most of those who have been their followers now repudiate it. Indeed, so inconsistent have the Republican leaders shown themselves on this question, that at the last session of Congress, in the hope of aiding to distract Democrats, who differed on a mere question of detail, as to how the popular sovereignty should be manifested, the Republicans were found, one and all, with Mr. Giddings himself among them, voting to submit to the people of Kansas the question whether Slavery should exist there. That act was a virtual dissolution of the Republican Party—a surrender to some new organization, to be built up hereafter among the opponents of the Democracy and upon some new platform. [Applause.] At this distance from the time of the late contest—when the public mind is once more calm—when the judgment is no longer misled by excitement and is less warped by prejudice, we can look back upon that struggle as it will appear upon the page of history, and learn its true character. It needs but to be properly understood to secure to the Democratic party the approval and coöperation of many thousands in every northern State, of those who were led off to act with its opponents. It needs but to be properly understood, to furnish an additional proof, that the Democratic party is the great national and conservative party of the Union—and where alone, national and conservative men can find refuge from the errors and the persecutions of sectionalism. The gallant Henry Clay, if he were now living, could never have consented to identify himself either with a party based on sectional prejudices, or with a party whose platform proscribes men for their birth-place or their religious creed. (Applause and cheers.) It is fitting that his son should be found acting vigorously with us, as he is, in supporting Democratic measures and Democratic men. The great "defender of the Constitution," if he had lived till the present, would have spurned an alliance with a party whose hopes were based solely on Northern prejudices against our Southern brethren, and whose ultimate success could only be achieved by trampling upon that sacred instrument which holds together the States and that was always so dear to his heart. [Renewed applause.] No wonder that the son of Daniel Webster deems his country best served by laboring to promote the success of the Democratic party. The time has now come, fellow-citizens, when national and conservative men, no matter with what political organizations they have heretofore acted, should rally around our standard and enrol themselves in our ranks. They can find no other congenial association and no where else can they labor so effectively to serve the whole country and promote the permanence of the Union. All such men will repudiate the offensive and dangerous assumption of a distinguished Republican Senator of the North, that, by the preponderance of the Northern States in Congress, a victory has been won over the South. Why should we war upon the South? Are they not our brethren—children of a common ancestry? Was not the blood of their fathers shed with that of ours on the same common battle-fields of the Revolution? Have they not fought gallantly by the side of Northern men under one common flag upon the ocean—and on many a bloody field, during our last war with England, and our still later war with Mexico? And when, in the world's history, has there been a more generous rivalry or more daring gallantry than was displayed by the Palmetto Regiment of the South and the brave sons of our own State, in the brilliant exploits that shed such lustre on our arms in the conquest of the last-named country. [Applause.] Has not the South given us Washington and Jefferson and Jackson? [Loud applause.] Yet we make war upon the institutions of the South. They make none upon ours. We are agressive—they are defensive. Where is our patriotism—where our fraternal feeling—where our sense of justice? There are those at the North who complain of the undue influence of the South and the "aggressions of the Slave Power." See how baseless is this assumption. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, there were one Free State and twelve Slave States—a proportion of twelve to one. Now there are seventeen Free and fifteen Slave States. The Free States have a majority of four in the Senate and fifty-four in the House of Representatives. The preponderance of numbers in the Free States has been constantly increasing. In 1811, the majority of Representatives in Congress from the Free States over those from the Slave States was 15. In 1822 it was 35. In 1832 it was 42. In 1842 it was 48, and in 1852 it was 53. Every successive census shows how much more radidly than the South the North is increasing in numbers and wealth and commerce—in all the elements of power; and just in proportion as we are growing stronger, are politicians emboldened to cry out in alarm, at the supposed undue influence of the South, and to boast the accession of a free State as a victory over the South. Why will not men view this question in its true light, and regard Slavery as the misfortune of the South and not its crime. While railing against our brethren of the South, we ought not to forget how Slavery came to be established there, nor that in framing the Constitution, the time for abolishing the Slave trade was postponed eighty years by the votes of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, against the vote of Virginia.

But the excitement upon this irritating subject has subsided, and, we hope, not to be soon renewed. The victory that Popular Sovereignty has achieved will settle forever the question on the admission of future States. Henceforth the agitation, if there be any, will be confined to its narrow and appropriate limits. The repose which will follow will give to the Democratic Party renewed energy. Relieved from the incubus of popular prejudice, it will move on in its great errand of protecting the individual rights of man, developing his capabilities and adding to his means of happiness.

It is the policy of the Democratic Party to invite emigration to our country. [Applause.] One of the grievances set forth in our Declaration of Independence was that the King of Great Britain had "obstructed the laws for the naturalization of foreigners and refused to pass others to encourage their migration hither." It is to the Democratic Party exclusively, that foreigners owe their rights under our laws. Ever since the memorable struggle against the alien laws in the time of Jefferson, down to the present time, the Democratic Party has been the faithful and true friend of the immigrant. No matter where he may have happened to be born—in the Green Isle of the Ocean—on the banks of the Rhine—or in sunny France—no matter what his country or his creed, he has been welcomed to our shores and cordially admitted to share in the rich blessings which Providence has showered on us. Every ship-load of emigrants adds largely to the wealth of the nation. I do not mean by the mere amount of gold which the emigrant may have treasured up, with which to buy lands for himself and his children. But it brings that which is of far greater value. Labor is wealth. When the emigrant brings here strong arms and a willing heart, he makes a valuable contribution to the nation's wealth. Whether, like Agassiz, he brings the rich genius and learning—or, like Roebling, the knowledge of engineering which can suspend bridges in the air across yawning gulfs—or whether he brings the skill of the miner or the artisan—in every case he makes a most acceptable offering upon the altar of his chosen country. Let us not fail to esteem as highly, and protect as fully, him, who becomes an American citizen by choice, as him who became so by the accident of birth.

Democrats rejoice in the liberality and equality of our institutions—they rejoice to see their influence felt abroad, far beyond the limits of our borders—even among the less free countries of the Old World. They have watched with great interest the recent struggle in England between the aristocracy and the people, and have seen with delight the prejudice against the Jews crumbling away. little by little, and reluctantly yielding to the popular demand, till Baron Rothschild was admitted to his seat in Parliament. All this is the reflection of our own glorious institutions. It is a great loss to the nation that emigration to this country has largely fallen off during the last two years, and it is to be hoped that by correcting some of the erroneous views and prejudices that have existed on this subject, the full current of emigration may be resumed. It seems to me, we cannot too strongly condemn the new platform recently acceded to by the Republicans at Syracuse, by which it is proposed to deprive, for a time, all naturalized citizens of the right to exercise the elective franchise.

Gentlemen, there is another great advantage to be derived from the settlement of the Kansas question. It will leave to the citizens of our State some time for the considerations of questions of State policy. Such subjects have been too long neglected. The whole State groans under the weight of oppressive taxation, the necessary result of extravagant appropriation and wasteful expenditure. While we have been engaged in governing Kansas we have neglected New-York. [Applause.] The annual volumes of our Statute laws, now swollen to so large a size, contain much reckless legislation and much that conflicts with constitutional guaranties. But your own City has been particularly the sufferer. By an evasion if not by a violation of the Constitution, your right of self-government, to a certain extent, has been taken from you and you are placed under a police government, that you do not elect and cannot approve—that is not responsible to you for its conduct. The passage of the Metropolitan Police bill is justly regarded throughout the State as a gross outrage on your municipal and constitutional rights—[applause and cheers]—a high-handed partisan act, by which you are made to suffer for political purposes. Much of the other legislation in regard to your City has been equally objectionable and plainly unconstitutional. Its object has been to reward political favorites, and much of it weighs heavily upon the great commercial interests of your City. I trust the time is approaching when these abuses are to be corrected. It is to the Democratic Party alone that you can look for protection against unconstitutional legislation. A strict construction of the Constitution is a leading article of its political creed.

But there are other important subjects in which our whole State is concerned that we are not at liberty to overlook. The public interests require that the enlargement of the canals should be completed at the earliest possible moment. If steam can be advantageously used on the canals, by all means let it be adopted. We may safely rely upon the judgment and skill of our engineers and mechanics to secure to us the best and most rapid means of transportation that can be devised.

It has been proposed in a high Republican quarter that the State shall sell the Canals. This policy has been suggested and plausibly advocated by the leading Republican organ of this State, a journal that is supposed to speak always the sentiments of his party, and by the opinions of whose able and experienced editor the measures of his party are shaped and directed. To this measure, fellow-citizens, we are unalterably opposed. [Applause.] The Canals are the wealth and glory of the State. Upon them depend our commerce and our prosperity. So long as the State owns them, all concerned in their management will be responsible to the State for a faithful discharge of duty, and receiving their appointment annually, or at pleasure, they can be held to a just accountability for their conduct. In no other way can the benefits of these great avenues of commerce be secured to the people. Sell the Canals and the State would no longer control its own commerce or its own prosperity—the people would be left burdened by a load of debt incurred in their construction, and the great business interests of the State would be placed entirely at the mercy of a "soulless corporation." Who cannot readily anticipate the evils that would result from such combinations as would then be formed to control the business of the State? The governing motive would then be to secure the greatest amount of gain to the corporation—considerations of public benefit would have no place. Who cannot foresee that we should be subjected to an exacting and dangerous monopoly?

It is by no means probable that this project is abandoned. It only slumbers to await a change of circumstances more favorable to its full development. The speculation is too grand, the profits too tempting. Mark the prediction. In due time it will be again urged and it will require in your representatives abundant courage and strength and integrity to successfully resist it. Our present Constitution forbids a sale of the canals and declares they shall remain forever the property of the State, and that provision ought to be retained in any Constitutional changes that may be made. But Constitutions are only feeble barriers in the way of Republican legislation.

Let your canals, then, be enlarged to the full capacity proposed. Let them be capable of carrying, in addition to the business of our own State, the vast products of the great and fertile States of the West, and of States yet to be organized and settled there. Our canals will be their highway to the ocean. Our commerce will include them all, and they will all pay willing tribute to our prosperity. The benefits of this commerce will be enjoyed either directly or indirectly by every person in the State—every trade and occupation will feel its influence. Its advantages are limited to no particular locality, but extend in some degree to the most secluded portions of the State.

But, fellow-citizens, your City is more deeply interested in the commerce of the canals than any other place. They deposit at your feet and submit to your disposal all that they bring. Through you they will be ready to feed the world. They load your ships for foreign markets, they receive back in turn your importations that are to supply a nation—they enrich your merchants and your forwarders—they give employment to the laborer and competence to all. They will make your City the centre of the commercial world, and fill it with a population greater than any other.

The canals, when enlarged, need fear no competition. They would have advantages over every rival channel of transportation in this or in other States. Railroads cannot compete with them in carrying freight. Let the tolls be reduced to a point low enough to secure the business, whatever that point may be. The business thus secured, being so vastly increased in amount, would yield, even with low tolls, a large revenue—ample for every purpose. The cost of construction would be repaid, and the State saved from taxation. Increase of business on the canals would add but little, if anything, to the expense of maintaining them—for the canals afford merely a right of passage. But it is otherwise with railroads, where the expense of carrying is increased in proportion to the quantity carried. They must cease to compete for freight, when it ceases to pay the expense of transportation. There can be doubt, I think, about the wisdom of this policy—certainly none as to the position occupied by the Democratic Party. The Democratic State officers, nearly a year ago, made a reduction in tolls, against the opinion of many Republicans, and already the tonnage is increased one-third, the revenue not being diminished.

On all these questions of State policy we ought to have the actual and cordial coöperation of all those who formerly acted with the Democratic Party, and who have been separated from us during the last two years, upon the single question of Kansas. We have differed honestly, and the cause of difference is now removed. It has been well said by one of that number—a man distinguished for his ability and honesty—that "the bond which bound the Radical Democrats to the Republican Party is cancelled. Kansas is free." All such will return to act with us on all these matters of State policy, agreeing with us, as they do, in regard to them, and being, with us, desirous of applying practically, in our State, all those Democratic rules of strict construction, of honesty and economy, which have characterized our Democratic State Administrations. I have discussed, my fellow-citizens, some of these questions at greater length than I intended. I have shown the true character of the questions that divide us from our opponents. I, by no means, question the integrity of purpose or the patriotism of the great body of those who differ from us—but I should question their candor, if I should express a doubt that they will be willing to acknowledge a past error and to change their political associations so as to act in accordance with what they shall now see to be for the substantial benefit of the country. We met here for patriotic purposes. We are reminded that this is the anniversary of a day never to be forgotten in the history of the country—when Lord Cornwallis surrendered himself and his British troops to the gallant band of heroes under the command of our beloved Washington. [Loud applause.] We prize the reminiscence none the less and none the more because the event occurred in one of the Southern States. I trust neither our patriotism nor our gratitude is bounded by any sectional limit. Democrats love their country—their whole country—and they hope, under Providence, to be able to maintain and defend it for all time to come. [Renewed and continued applause.]

The President of the Club then introduced to the assemblage the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, who was received with three cheers.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS' SPEECH.

Countrymen, Democrats—When I accepted this evening the invitation to meet you here, it was to see and to hear, not to speak. I have listened with pleasure to the language addressed to you by your candidate for the highest office in the State, because it is the language of patriotism; it is an appeal to the common sense of the people in favor of that fraternity on which our Union was founded, and on which alone it can exist. I have rejoiced to hear the applause with which such sentiments, when he uttered them, have been received by those here convened, and I trust it is but an indication of that onward progress of reaction which I believe has already occurred, and which is to sink beneath the lowest depths of forgetfulness the long struggle which has agitated the country, and prompted you to wage an internecine war against those who are your countrymen. [Applause.] Truly has the distinguished gentleman pointed out to you the extreme absurdity of attempting to excite you upon the ground of Northern aggression. We have nothing to aggress upon. We have not now, as he has told you, the power, though once we had, to interfere with your domestic institutions. We never had the will to do so. And if we had the power now, true to the instincts and history of our fathers, we would abstain from intermeddling in your private affairs. [Applause.] I have no purpose on this or any other occasion to mingle in the consideration of those questions which are local to you. I am not sufficiently learned in conchology to do it if I would, [laughter,] and I have too great a respect for community independence to do it if I could. My purpose then is, simply in answer to the call, to offer you a few reflections, such as may occur to me as I progress, upon those questions which are common to us all, and which belong to the memories of our fathers, and are linked with the hopes of our children. [Applause.] If, then, without preparation, I do it in unvarnished phrase, if I cannot carry you along with me because of the want of that flowing diction which might catch the ear, still I ask you to hear me for my cause, for it is the cause of your country, it is the cause of Democracy, it is the cause of human liberty [Applause.] Who now stand arrayed against the Democratic party? The relations into which we have been divided have been changed. What now is the basis of opposition to the Democratic Party? It is two-fold: interference with the negroes of other people, and interference with the right of foreigners to come to our land. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] To each community belongs the right to decide for itself what institutions it shall have. To each people, sovereign within their own sphere, belong, and to them only belongs the right to decide what shall be property. You have decided it for yourselves. Who shall gainsay your decision? Mississippi has decided it for herself. Who has the right to gainsay her decision? It lies at the foundation of that Declaration of Independence to which you owe your existence among the nations of the earth; to that Declaration which led your fathers into and through the War of the Revolution. It is that which constitutes to-day the doctrine of States rights, upon which it is my pride and pleasure to stand. [Applause.] Congress has no power to determine what shall be property anywhere. Congress has only such grants as are contained in the Constitution. And the Constitution confers upon it no power to rule with despotic hand over the inhabitants of the territories. Within the limits of those territories, the common property of the Union, you and I are equal; we are joint owners. Each of us has the right to go into those Territories with whatever property we may carry, so that it is recognized by the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] Congress has no power to limit or abridge that right. But the people of the Territory when they come to form a State Government, when they receive that jurisdiction which belongs to the people of New-York or any other State, have the power to decide that question, and no power upon earth has the right to decide it before that time. [Applause.]

[At this point the Young Men's Democratic National Club, with banners and transparencies, entered the Garden, and were received with enthusiastic cheers.]

The dull remarks, my friends, which I was in the course of making to you, have been interrupted by a beautiful episode, which I am sure will more than exceed the whole value of the poem, if I may thus characterize my dull speech. And I am glad that foremost among all the transparencies and banners comes this flag which speaks of the "Young Men's Democratic National Club." [Three cheers for Davis.] It is on the young men that I rely. I have found that in every severe struggle of political principle, where the contest upon the one side was for principle, and upon the other for the spoils, it has been the gray-haired father and the boy with the peach-bloom upon his cheek upon whom I have had to rely for support. My own generation, and I regret to say it, is steeped too much in the spirit and trickery of politics to be able to arise above the influence of personal and political gain, into the pure field of patriotism beyond. And I am therefore glad to see the "Young Men's Democratic National Club" leading this procession.

But to return to the argument I was making. I said that Congress had no power to legislate upon what should be property anywhere; that Congress had no power to discriminate between the citizens of the different States who should go into the Territories, the common property of all the States, but that those Territories of right remained open to everybody with every species of property recognized in the Constitution, until the inhabitants should become a people, form a fundamental law for themselves, and take upon themselves the powers, duties and obligations of a State. And now, my friends, I would ask you, further, of what value would the Congressional act upon that subject be? If it be a constitutional right, as I contend it is, then it is a matter for judicial decision. If Congress should assert that such is not the right of each of our citizens, and the Courts appointed as an arbiter in such cases should decide that it is their right, the law would, therefore, be void. If, on the other hand, it is not a right, but Congress should assert it to be one, and the Courts should declare that no such right exists under the Constitution, then Congress has no power to create it. And it is in this sense that Congress has not the power to establish or prohibit Slavery anywhere. [Applause.] What, then, has been the foundation of all this controversy? Your candidate has justly pointed out to you that unpatriotic struggle for sectional aggrandizement, which feeding, and growing as it feeds, upon itself, has brought about this contest—a contest, as it were, between two contending powers—a struggle for national predominance—a contest upon the one side to enlarge the majority it now possesses, and a contest upon the other side to recover the power it has lost, and become the majority. This is the attitude of hostile nations, and not of States bound together in fraternal unity. This is the feeling that one by one is cutting the strands which originally held the States together. You have seen your churches divided; you have seen trade turned aside from its accustomed channel; you have seen jealousy and uncharitableness and bickerings springing up and growing stronger day by day, until at last, if it continue, the cord of union between the States will not longer hold these States together. You are now united by every tie of fraternal feeling. Shoulder to shoulder, step by step, our fathers went through the Revolution, because of their devotion to the principle of popular liberty. They struggled against the mother country, because that country endeavored to legislate for the Colonies, and the Colonies claimed as a right that they must not be taxed except by their own representatives, and refused to submit to unconstitutional legislation. If now, in this struggle for the ascendency in power, one section should gain such an ascendency as would enable it to legislate for the other, it would throw us back into the condition of the Colonies. And if in the veins of the sons flows the same blood as flowed in the veins of their sires, they would not fail to redeem themselves in the same way from tyranny by resort to revolution. [Applause.] And what is the other question of difference now? It is the agitation, as a national question, of the right of foreigners to suffrage within these States. Now I ask what power has Congress over that question? Yet members to Congress are elected upon that question. How would Congress legislate upon it? They say, by modifying the naturalization laws. What do those laws confer? The right to hold real estate and the right to devise it by will; the right to sue and be sued in the Courts of the United States; and the rights to receive passports and to receive protection from the Government of the United States. Now who wishes to withhold those rights from foreigners? Nobody alleges it. But they say that the ballot-box must be protected from foreign votes. Has Congress the right to say that foreigners shall not exercise the right to vote within the limits of your State? Are you willing to leave that to Congress. [Cries of "No, no, no," and applause.] In some of the States, by State legislation, foreigners are permitted to vote before they can become citizens under the naturalization laws. The naturalization laws are not, therefore, connected with the question of suffrage. The power of Congress is limited to the establishment of a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the States. And then what do they couple with these demands that they make for Congressional legislation? They proclaim their purpose to be to exclude paupers and criminals from abroad. Do paupers and criminals come here for the right of suffrage? They come here for bread, or to fly from the laws which they have violated. Whether they shall be entitled to vote or not, would neither increase nor diminish the number of that class by a single individual. But, my friends, who is a pauper, or who is a criminal? Is a man a pauper who comes here without property, without money in his purse? Go, look along your lines of internal improvement, where every mile has mingled with it the bones of some foreigner who labored to create it. Go to your battle-fields, where your flag has been borne triumphantly, and where fresh laurels have been added to the brow of your country, and there you will find the sod dyed as deep by the blood of the foreigner as by that of the natives. [Applause.] Is the able-bodied man, who comes here to contribute to your national interests by building up your public works, or aiding in the erection of your architectural creations, or who bears your flag in the hour of danger, and who bleeds and dies for your country, is he the pauper you desire to exclude? And who is the criminal? Is it he who, flying from the persecution of despotic Governments, seeks our land as the Huguenot did, as did Soulé the stern American orator, as many others within your limits have done? [Applause.] Then who are the paupers and the criminals? Is that to be decided by the ruling of other countries, by the laws of France, or of England? Or is it to be decided by your own judgment, by your own rules of judicature? If so, then we have no ground for controversy. We do not advocate that any country shall empty its poorhouses in order that it may get rid of the duty of supporting them, and to throw that charge upon us. We do not claim or permit that any country shall empty its prisons and penitentiaries to mingle that portion of its population with ours. But we do war against the use of terms that delude the people, and are intended to exclude the high-spirited and hard-working men who constitute the bone and the sinew and the wealth of our country. [Applause.] This, then, my friends, is the opposition to the Democracy, the only national party. The opposition, I say, claims two things from the Federal Government, neither of which it can perform. It agitates this section of the Union in relation to property which it has not, and of which, I say, it knows literally nothing. For had the orator (Mr. Giddings) who was quoted to-night known anything of the relations between the master and the slave, he would not have talked of the slave armed with the British bayonet. Our doors are unlocked at night; we live among them with no more fear of them than of our cows and oxen. We lie down to sleep among them, trusting to them for our defence, and the bond between the master and the slave is as near as that which exists between capital and labor everywhere. Now, about that idea of British bayonets in the hands of slaves: A part of the delusion which has always excited my surprise the most, has been the delusion which has led so many of the Northern men to strike hands with British Abolitionists to make war upon their Southern brethren. If they could effect their ends, and Great Britain could insert the wedge which should separate the States, what further use would she have for the Northern States? You are the competitors of Great Britain in the vast field of manufactures, which she most fears, and though she may be with you in a scheme which would effect a separation of these States, yet the moment that separation is effected she would be your worst enemy. [Applause.] Our fathers fought and bled to secure the common interests of the country. They reclaimed us from colonial bondage to national independence. They stamped upon it free trade in order that the interests of each section might be interwoven with the other; in order that there might be a common bond of mutual dependence. And step by step, from that day to this, that common and mutual dependence has been growing. It is but the seeds of fanaticism which is threatening the principles of that declaration which constitutes a common bond between us, and which is, to-day, far more valuable than the day when it was signed. You have among you politicians of a philosophic turn, who preach a high morality. They say, it is true the Constitution dictates this, the Bible preaches that; but there is a higher law than all that, and we call upon you to obey that higher law. [Laughter and applause.] Men who are traitors to the very compact of their fathers, men who have perjured the oaths they have themselves taken, they who wish to steep their hands in the blood of their brothers; these are the moral law-givers who proclaim a higher law than the Bible, the Constitution, and the laws of the land. This higher law doctrine, it strikes me, is the most convenient one I ever heard of, for the criminal. You, no doubt, have a law which punishes a man for stealing a horse or a bale of goods. But the thief has a higher law which would justify him in keeping the property. This is the pill which is gilded to conceal its bitterness; but it will react deeply upon you yourselves if you accept it. What security have you for your own safety if every man of violent temper, of low instincts, of base purpose, can find in his own heart a higher law than that which is the rule of society, the Constitution and the Bible? These higher-law preachers should be tarred and feathered, and whipped by those they have thus instigated. This, my friends, is what was called in good old Revolutionary times, Lynch law. It is sometimes the very best law, because it deals summary justice upon those who would escape from all other kinds of punishment. And when I hear a man, with sycophantic face and studied phrase and with assumed philosophic morality, preaching treason to the Constitution and the dictates of all human society, I think that man is a fit object for a lynch law that would be higher than any he could urge. [Applause.] My Democratic friends, I am deeply gratified by the exhibition which is before me. I see here a field of faces, assembled in the name of Democracy, and over it shines multitudes of lights, the lights that float over the heads of Democratic principles, which, pointing upward, are to guide our country to that haven of peace and prosperity which our fathers saw in the distant future, and which they left for their sons to reap. If we are true to ourselves, true to the obligations which the Constitution imposes upon us, and if we are wise and energetic in the struggles which lie before us, our path is onward to more of national greatness than ever people before possessed. We are held together by that two-fold Government, which is susceptible of being made perfect in the small spheres of State limits, and capable of the greatest imperial power, by the combination of these municipal powers into one for foreign action. It is a form of Government such as the wit of man never devised until our fathers, with a wisdom that approached inspiration framed the Constitution and transmitted it as a legacy to us. It should devolve upon you, upon every one of you, to see that that Constitution is cordially and faithfully observed. If cordially and faithfully observed, the powers of hell and of earth combined can never shake the happiness and prosperity of the people of the United States. [Applause.] With every revolving year there will arise new motives for their holding tenaciously to each other. With every revolving cycle there will come new sources of pride and national sentiment to the people. Year after year your flag will grow more brilliant, by the addition of fresh stars, characterizing the growth of our political existence, and onward, over land and over sea, the progress of American principles and of human liberty, under the power of the United States, will hold its way to a triumph such as the earth has never witnessed. [Applause.] On the other hand what do we see? A picture so black that if I could unveil it I would not in this cheery moment expose it to your eyes. My friends, feeling that I have already detained you too long, I now return to you my cordial thanks for the kindness with which you have received me to-night.

The honorable gentleman retired amid prolonged applause and cheers.

The Hon. Elijah F. Ward was introduced, and said he responded with great pleasure to the call of the meeting, though he felt that in doing so he was intruding on those who, as coming from abroad, had greater claims on their attention. The Democratic ticket was one which was eminently entitled to their suffrages, and he was happy to express his warmest concurrence in the nominations which appeared upon it. In other States, the recent news was, to some, somewhat disencouraging, but he did not view the results there in that light, because the triumph was merely temporary, but it imposed upon the Democracy of New-York the task of demonstrating (as the Democracy of Virginia had demonstrated in 1855) that they were fully competent to overcome the opposition. It was the business of the opposition to assail men in high position. They would traduce a saint. A series of letters published in 1833, in Boston, abused the Administration of Jefferson and of Jackson in the most unmitigated terms; yet the voice of posterity had indorsed those administrations as being worthy of the warmest approbation. And so the Administration of James Buchanan had been temporarily abused, yet he challenged any man to show that the Administration of James Buchanan had not been distinguished by the highest patriotism and the warmest devotion to the interests of the people. So far as Kansas is concerned the fault lay with the people of Kansas, who refused to vote, and not with the Administration. And why should the Administration be blamed because the strict rule, applying to the question of Popular Sovereignty, was enforced both as regards the Convention and in the matter of the submission of the Constitution to the people? The Kansas question might now be considered as removed out of the domain of national politics. Other questions far more important now presented themselves. Again, as to other Administration measures, no man could disapprove of the action of the President. Neither in regard to the questions as to the right of search, the Utah difficulty, nor the Paraguay question, could the people of the United States justly find any fault with the present Administration. Nay, so far as the Paraguay question is concerned, he was in favor of a reprisal law. For the success of these principles, however, and for the consequent triumph of the Democratic Party, he wished to impress on the audience that energy and perseverance were alike necessary, and these, he felt confident, would not be wanting. [Loud cheering.]

Major Geo. V. Von Beck, of Ulster County, addressed the meeting in German. His hearers were exceedingly good-natured and enthusiastic, though but a tithe of them understood the substance of his remarks. He reviewed the principles of the Democratic, Republican, and Know-Nothing Parties, so far as they affected the interests of the people, and especially of foreign-born citizens. After a protracted criticism of the governmental policy of these parties, he declared himself obliged to give his support to the Democracy. The Republican Party had favored the Registry Law and the Prohibitory Liquor Law; the American Party had proposed the Registry Law, and was in favor of denying to foreign-born citizens the right of suffrage. Where, then, were the German citizens to go? Not to the Republicans; not to the Americans; not to the Abolitionists. Their only refuge was with the unflinching Democracy. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

The Hon. John Kelly, candidate for Sheriff, was the next speaker. His appearance was enthusiastically greeted. He deprecated the agitation of the Kansas question, as it was a dead issue, and claimed for the Administration the undivided support of the New-York Democracy. In dealing with the principles of the Republican Party, he was especially severe on the Metropolitan Police Law, which he declared was not only no improvement on the old law, but a positive failure, so far as efficiency was concerned. He appealed forcibly in behalf of an undivided support of the County ticket, and asserted that not only by the requirements of party exigency, but by the antecedents of the Democratic Party, was every true Democrat called on to support the Tammany nominations. Mr. Kelly was frequently and most vehemently cheered. At the close of his address, the Club formed in procession and proceeded to serenade the Hon. Jeff. Davis, at the New-York Hotel; and the Hon. A. J. Parker, at the St. Nicholas; by both of whom the compliment was duly acknowledged.

Of this meeting and of the club which called it, the *Daily News* [Democratic] gave the following very handsome "preliminary notice" yesterday morning:

"The Democratic Union Club.—Those *very* nice "Young Men," the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, hold a meeting this evening. We perceive that Mr. Sickles is among their invited speakers. We hope he will take the opportunity of explaining his connection with the Metropolitan Police Law and the Canal Contracting Law in the Legislature: and that he will also tell the world how he instigated, aided and abetted his man Friday, John B. Haskin, in the famous Willett's Point Investigation, which was intended to impeach the integrity of the Hon. John B. Floyd and drive him from the Cabinet—but signally failed to accomplish the object.

The *very* nice young men advertise a large roll of speakers. Down near the tail of the list we notice the name of the Hon. *Samuel* S. Dickinson. If they mean Daniel S. Dickinson, they may as well save themselves the trouble of announcing him. *He* don't train in the Douglas and Sickles squad.

Seriously, this Young Men's Democratic Union Club is a humbug, and ought to be abolished. If any one were to offer a resolution at their meeting to-night, aimed at Douglas, it would be "referred to a Committee," Tammany fashion, and so (to use the Daily Times' phrase) "squelched."

Eighth District Congressional (Tammany) Convention—Ex-Alderman Herrick Nominated—A Bit of a Row.

The Eighth District Congressional Convention, representing the Tammany faction of the Democracy, met last evening at the hotel corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. There was a full attendance of delegates, and a still fuller attendance of outsiders. The Convention was called to order at half-past eight o'clock, but it was nearly ten before a ballot was taken. The intervening time was occupied mostly by Richard Busteed, Esq., in presenting and advocating a series of resolutions, which reflected upon Mr. Butterworth and others, and in making ineffectual motions to adjourn.

Finally, a ballot was taken, with the following result: Ex-Alderman Herrick, 4; Judge Pierson, 5; James Gordon Bennett, 5; Andre Froment, 4; David S. Jackson, 5; Horace F. Clark, 2.

Mr. Wiley then withdrew the name of Jas. Gordon Bennett, stating to the Convention that Mr. Bennett had not sought, did not desire, and would not accept a nomination. Mr. Busteed then renewed his motion for an adjournment. A motion was made to lay the motion of Mr. Busteed on the table. It was put and carried. Mr. Busteed denounced this proceeding as unparliamentary and out of order. The Chairman (Supervisor Bell) decided that the proceeding was in order, and that Mr. Busteed was out of order. Mr. Busteed appealed from the decision of the Chair, which was also decided to be out of order, whereupon Mr. Busteed declared that he would not stay in a Convention where he was allowed no rights, and should leave forthwith, which he did. Before taking his departure, however, he seized the resolutions which he had offered from the table, and thrust them into his pocket. Mr. Cooper objected to his

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THE THREE ISTHMIAN ROUTES.

The accompanying table of the length of routes on the globe over which lines of steamers are already established, or towards which, to that end, mercantile enterprise, both in this country and Europe, is now directing its energies, is regarded as of importance in estimating the relative value of the routes. To the people of this country in particular, a knowledge of the comparative excellence of the three Isthmian routes, to develop which such effort is now making on all, is of peculiar importance in our struggle for commercial superiority.

The table shows various distances correctly estimated on the shortest lines, i. e, great circles of the globe, or when land intervenes from Cape to Cape on the coasts. The whole is expressed in nautical miles, and the distances on the Atlantic side include also the land travel across either Isthmus quite to the Pacific shore, and account is also taken of the distance down the Mississippi from New Orleans.

The day's run of a steamer is taken at 230 miles, and in estimating the time, allowance is made for coaling on the long voyages, and for transhipment at either Ishmus, according to its advantages, when the plan of improvement is completed.

With these explanations, the table is herewith given, and, following the table, some remarks on the present condition and use, and projected improvements of the three great lines, and their capacity for improvement, not only by the works of each Isthmus itself, but in the approaches to it.

ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE.

	Miles.	Days.
From New-Orleans across Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Ventosa	956	4½
From New-Orleans across Isthmus of Nicaragua to St. Juan del Sud	1,430	7¼
From New-Orleans across the Isthmus of Panama to Panama	1,458	6¾
From New-York viá Tehuantepec to Ventosa	2,053	9¼
From New-York viá Nicaragua to St. Juan del Sud	2,182	10¼
From New-York viá Panama to Panama	2,045	9¾
From Land's-end, England viá, Tehuantepec to Ventosa	4,693	20¾
From Land's-end, England, viá Nicaragua to San Juan del Sud	4,582	20¾
From Land's-end, England, viá Panama to Panama	4,400	19½

ON THE PACIFIC SIDE.

	Miles.	Days.
From Ventosa, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to San Francisco	2,115	9¼
From St. Juan del Sud, Isthmus of Nicaragua, to San Francisco	2,670	11½
From Panama, Isthmus of Panama, to San Francisco	3,210	14
From Ventosa to Valparaiso	3,210	14
From St. Juan del Sud to Valparaiso	2,760	12
From Panama to Valparaiso	2,580	11¼
From Ventosa to Sydney, Australia	7,050	32
From St. Juan del Sud to Sydney	7,350	33½
From Panama to Sydney	7,725	35
From Ventosa to Sandwich Islands	3,420	15
From St. Juan del Sud to Sandwich Isls.	3,990	17½
From Panama to Sandwich Islands	4,500	19¾
From Ventosa to Shanghae, China	7,485	34
From St. Juan del Sud to Shanghae, China	8,085	36¾
From Panama to Shanghae, China	8,595	39
From Ventosa to Hong Kong, China	7,995	35¼
From San Juan del Sud to Hong Kong, China	8,595	39
From Panama to Hong Kong, China	9,105	41
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands	2,040	9
From San Francisco to Sydney, Australia	6,375	29
From San Francisco to Shanghae, China	5,460	25
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, China	6,060	27
From Ventosa to Acapulco, Mexico	270	1¼

From the above table we can combine distances of the Atlantic and Pacific routes, and thus obtain distances and times between the Atlantic and Pacific stations named, by way of either Isthmus We will give some of the most important, taking the nearest half-day:

From New-York	Miles.	Days.
To San Francisco, viá Tehuantepec	4,168	18½
To San Francisco, viá Nicaragua	4,852	22
To San Francisco, viá Panama	5,255	23
To Valparaiso, viá Tehuantepec	5,263	23
To Valparaiso, viá Nicaragua	4,942	22¼
To Valparaiso, viá Panama	4,625	20½
To Sydney, Australia, viá Tehuantepec	9,103	41
To Sydney, Australia, viá Nicaragua	9,532	44
To Sydney, Australia, viá Panama	9,770	44
To Shanghae, viá Tehuantepec and San Francisco	9,628	44
To Shanghae, viá Tehuantepec direct	9,538	43
To Shanghae, viá Panama and San Francisco	10,715	49
To Shanghae, viá Panama direct	10,640	48
From New-Orleans		
To San Francisco, viá Tehuantepec	3,071	14
To San Francisco, viá Nicaragua	4,100	19
To San Francisco, viá Panama	4,668	21
To Valparaiso, viá Tehuantepec	4,166	18¼
To Valparaiso, viá Nicaragua	4,190	19
To Valparaiso, viá Panama	4,038	18
To Sydney, Australia, viá Tehuantepec	8,006	36¼
To Sydney, Australia, viá Nicaragua	8,780	41
To Sydney, Australia, viá Panama	9,183	42
From Land's-End, England,		
To San Francisco, viá Tehuantepec	6,808	30
To San Francisco, viá Nicaragua	7,252	32
To San Francisco, viá Panama	7,610	33½
To Valparaiso, viá Tehuantepec	7,903	35
To Valparaiso, viá Nicaragua	7,342	33
To Valparaiso, viá Panama	6,980	31
To Sydney, Australia, viá Tehuantepec	11,743	53
To Sydney, Australia, viá Nicaragua	11,932	54
To Sydney, Australia, viá Panama	12,125	54½

The crossing of the Isthmus, on the Panama route, is made by a railroad which has been several years in use, and no material improvement can be made by which to shorten the time, either on the Isthmus itself, or in aid of the voyages by which it is approached.

On the Nicaragua route, passengers, mails, &c., leave the ocean steamers at the mouth of the St. Juan River, (Greytown,) and thence ascend that river by steamboats to Lake Nicaragua, where they are transferred to a Lake steamer, which takes them across the foot of the Lake to a point within a short distance of St. Juan del Sud, on the Pacific, which distance is traversed by land conveyance. It is not possible, except during freshets, to navigate the whole length of the St Juan River in one boat, on account of rocky impediments and rapids. There is, therefore, a portage, with steamboats above and below; and there is transhipment here also, as well as afterwards, into the Lake steamer. The time of transit is about two days.

There can be no improvement of the Nicaraguan Isthmus to quicken the time of transit. The plan of improvement projected is the building of a canal for the passage of ships, in which case, instead of running, as by the present line of transit across the foot of Lake Nicaragua to San Juan del Sud, the line of canal will follow the river and the whole length of the two lakes which occupy the Isthmus, forming a chain with a direction northerly, parallel to the Pacific coast, and thence by deep cutting to Realejo, or the Gulf of Fonseca, a distance of from 350 to 400 miles, about double that of the present transit line. It may be safely predicted that this work cannot be executed during the lives of the present generation, if ever, and that therefore no improvement of consequence can be made on this Isthmus over what exists there now. Neither is it possible, more than at Panama, to shorten the time of approaching the Isthmus by bringing into use any of the railroad lines or other avenues of travel of the United States. It may be, therefore, said of the whole length of either route, viá Nicaragua or viá Panama, that it has received in regard to quick transit all the development of which it is susceptible, and that no means exist of shortening the trips but by giving additional speed to the steamers.

On the Tehuantepec route the ocean steamers run up the Coatzacoalcos River 25 miles to Minatitlan. Here the transit begins by steamboat and coaches to Ventosa, on the Pacific, the time of transit being, as at Nicaragua, about two days. Passengers pass directly from the ocean steamer to the river boat and from that to the coaches, the distance on the river being 79 miles, and by land 113, the whole through a fine healthy country. The present mode of transit is regarded, however, but as the fore-runner of a railroad which the charter requires to be begun promptly, and which, when complete, will reduce the time of transit to six hours. This route has the peculiar advantage of lying directly in the line of benefit of all improvements in the United States which have a southern connection. For instance, we may travel by railroad now from New-York to New-Orleans in four days, (soon to be reduced to three and a half,) whence to the isthmus requires but three and a half more, a saving of over two days in the time required in sailing to the isthmus directly from New-York. All our interior railroad lines west of the Alleganies may be considered as feeders to the Tehuantepec route; for instance, when the Mississippi Central Railroad is complete, which it will be within a year, it will, in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, give a complete line all down the Mississippi Valley from the northern boundary of the United States For sea voyages, either from New-York or from England, the completion of the railroad across Florida, now building, will save three hundred miles of navigation; and it may be remarked here that vessels from England for Tehuantepec find their shortest route in crossing the banks of Newfoundland and thence all down the American coast, sailing parallel to it and at no great distance, so that they can touch with little loss of time, instead of stopping at Jamaica as they now do on their way to Panama—the route from England to that Isthmus being in mid-ocean or but little north of the Azores. It may be said further in favor of the Tehuantepec route that, inasmuch as New-Orleans may be reached from California in so short a time, intelligence may be sent to the whole country by telegraph in advance of the arrival of passengers, an advantage possessed by no other route. When the Tehuantepec works are as far advanced as the works at Panama now are, that is, when the railroad is complete and steamers run in connection with it at either end capable of making 300 miles a day, (and steamers often make more than this,) we may expect to travel from New-York to San Francisco in fifteen days, or from New-Orleans to San Francisco in eleven days. This can be shown thus, beginning at San Francisco:

	Days.
From San Francisco to Ventosa, 2,115 miles	7
Across Isthmus to Minatitlan, 166 miles, in 6 hrs.	¼
Minatitlan to New-Orleans, 810 miles	2¾
Time lost at both ends of Isthmus	1
Total, San Francisco to New-Orleans	11
Time in New-Orleans, say	½
New-Orleans to New-York	3½
Total, San Francisco to New-York	15

Without doubt there will be special occasions, when all things work favorably together, that a day may be saved from even this short time, and this whole result is of inestimable importance.

In the Pacific we observe further that in starting from Panama for San Francisco, or for the Sandwich Islands, or for Hong Kong or Shanghae, the direct route passes so close to Tehuantepec that, by starting from the latter place, the whole distance between Panama and Tehuantepec, over 1,100 miles, is saved in the voyage. We see, also, in regard to the position of San Francisco, that whether we start for any of the places named above, from either Panama or Tehuantepec, we may touch at San Francisco and still lose but a few miles from our direct course, and that in sailing from San Francisco for Sydney the Sandwich Islands lie nearly in the direct course. This shows very favorably for San Francisco in regard to her prospects as the great commercial city of the Pacific, and, at the same time, gives additional importance both for her and for the Atlantic commercial States, that all means and the best means should be taken to establish close connection. *.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The United States Agricultural Fair—Grand Preparations for Political Caucusing—Circulars sent throughout the State—Opposition to Extra Billy Smith—Four Candidates in the Field in the Ninth Congressional District, now Represented by Hopkins—Governor Wise takes the Stump at the Close of his Term of Office, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, VA., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1858.

The tone of preparations here and elsewhere, as gathered from the several papers in every section of the State, foreshadow great success for the approaching United States Agricultural Fair, to open in Richmond on the 25th inst. The success of the past State exhibitions has given an impetus to agricultural pursuits, and produced a rivalry in arts and manufactures which will materially enhance the value and interest of the forthcoming exhibition. Productions of all kinds are far more varied and extensive than heretofore, and each class far superior, from the better appliances set in requisition through the agency of the scientific and experimental knowledge diffused under the auspices of these annual exhibitions. They have thrown a flood of light upon agricultural operations, and the result will be fully developed at the next Fair.

The politicians are not disposed to let the occasion pass without some effort to promote their ends. Thousands of circulars are being sent through the State by the Hunter wing of the Democratic Party, soliciting the attendance of the faithful at Richmond, to hold council in reference to the movements set on foot for the defeat of LETCHER. I have seen one or two of these circulars. They were dated respectively at Richmond and Essex, where, it appears, coördinate branches of the Essex Junta are organized. The circulars were perfectly identical, both in language and signatures, varying only in the name of the place where they emanated. The solicitation was earnest, the purposes and results will, I take it, be comprehensive and overpowering. Some say that these efforts will be fully countervailed by the opposite wing of the Democracy, who, if report be true, are making active preparations to foil these efforts on the part of the Hunter wing. I am in hopes of obtaining a cue to the whole proceeding after things are fully matured, in which event you shall have them fully developed. The skeleton, when effectually exposed to view, will form a very strange spectacle. You shall have it if a friend, who will be a member of the caucus, will only carry out his pledge in good faith.

It is now determined as I am confidently informed, to hold a Convention in Extra BILLY SMITH's district, and nominate another in his stead. It is fully ascertained that the nominee will be either HENRY SHACKELFORD, known as the Red Republican of the Piedmont District; or WM. H. PAYNE, the Commonwealth's Attorney for the county of Fauquier. BILLY is extremely obnoxious to many influential Democrats in his district; and lately he seems to have fallen into disrepute with the Whigs, from whose ranks he hoped to obtain a counterbalance for the disaffected among his own party. He has forfeited the confidence of the best and truest among his own party, since his affiliation with Know-Nothingism in 1855. A letter of his, agreeing to accept the Know-Nothing nomination for Governor at that time, should he be favored with it, is in existence, and will probably be published before the period for the nomination in his district arrives. Convention or no Convention, it is said he will run, in which event Democratic ascendency in the district will be jeopardized.

In the Ninth Congressional District, now represented by Judge HOPKINS, four candidates on the Democratic side are announced, viz: Gen. ELBERT S. MARTIN, Judge HOPKINS, GOUVERNEUR FAYETTE, Mr. MULLEN and Col. BENJ. RUSH FLOYD. The latter has announced his intention to run without regard to the action of a Convention. In GOODE and CASKIE's Districts, Conventions will undoubtedly be called; and from what I can learn, these gentlemen will certainly be superseded. A general change will probably take place in our Congressional representation.

A gentleman friendly to Gov. WISE informed me, a few days ago, that it was eminently probable that the Governor wants to take the stump at the close of his gubernatorial term, in vindication of the position which he assumed on Lecompton. If he does so, he will certainly carry Virginia with him, and that would be a great stride towards securing his nomination at Charleston in 1860. He has an overpowering influence before the people, and it is probable he will no longer trust to second-hand mediums to accomplish what he aims at.

The respective friends of LETCHER and BROCKINBROUGH are sanguine of the success of their favorite. The Nominating Convention will doubtless be held about the 1st of December, when the long agony will cease.

THE DIFFICULTY AT BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The Providence *Journal* explains the difficulty which has occurred between the faculty and students of Brown University. A custom has long prevailed in the College, and has latterly increased, of "hazing" the Freshmen. At first the ceremony was little more than a harmless pleasantry, and though always discountenanced and forbidden, was not severely rebuked. The *Journal* says: "But, as is too often the case with such abuses, the '*hazing*' has grown more severe, and this year it included not only smoking the Freshmen out of their own rooms with tobacco—such of them as could not stand it—but squirting water over them, taking possession of their rooms, and compelling them to submit to insults and violence that were not consistent with gentlemanly dignity. Reports, a good deal exaggerated, of what was quite bad enough in itself, reached the parents and friends of the boys who had been subjected to this treatment, and serious offence was given. Teachers have also complained, and have hesitated to recommend their pupils to enter the College on this account. Last year, some friendly efforts were made by the government of the College to induce the Sophomores to give up the custom, but not with much effect; and this year, the class formally resolved, in class meeting, that they would put their successors through in the same way that they had been put through themselves. And they did. It became necessary to make a serious matter of it, not for the punishment of the past, but to arrest the growing evil. Dr. SEARS remonstrated with the offenders, but willing, in consequence of the laxity that had been shown in such cases before, and in consideration of the custom that has grown up, to overlook the past, he only exacted a promise that the offence should not be repeated. This they refused to do, individually, and by resolutions in class meeting. The question then became whether the President or the Sophomore Class should rule in the College; whether Brown University should be an institution for the education of young men, or for smoking out Freshmen. The students who refused were dismissed."

CHINA.

Our Treaty with China—The Policy of Mr. Reed—Contrasted with that of the Allies—General Review of the Expedition and its Results.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SHANGHAE, Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

Mr. REED has signed his treaty, a better compact than the former one of Mr. CUSHING in many of its particulars and provisions, but obtained under the power of the guns of the English and French, and while they were negotiating their treaties. The ministers of those nations invited the Russian and American envoys to accompany them to the north last February, by stating to them that they intended to address the Prime Minister at Pekin, asking this Government to appoint a Special Commissioner to meet them at Shanghae, and there settle all the disputes existing, and adding that a representative from each of the foreign ministers would probably have more weight than from one or two of them. The appointed day came when the Chinese Government was asked to send a minister to Shanghae, but without a word of reply from it, though there could be no doubt entertained of the reception of the letters; another set of four was therefore sent, stating that the four writers had decided to go to the mouth of the Pei-ho in order to get nearer to the Imperial Court. To the mouth of the Pei-ho they all came therefore about the middle of April, and ere long a messenger came off to ascertain their business, as if nothing had ever been sent to Pekin. Two Manchoos were soon announced as having been commissioned to come to the Takoo forts to learn officially what the arrival of so many ships indicated. Nobody would see them in form, but the Russians had a meeting through their interpreters. One of them was TENNGHEN, who had been appointed by the Emperor in 1854 to confer with Sir J. BOWRING and Mr. MCLANE, and perhaps owed his present appointment to his former success. Their note, informing the foreign ministers of their appointment, was not answered, for it was superseded by another sent to them by TAN, the Governor-General of this province, informing them that he had been commissioned by the Emperor, and invested with full powers to treat with the ministers of foreign countries assembled at the mouth of the river, and hear all their demands. Before this communication was received, each of the plenipotentiaries had already forwarded a fourth note to YUCHING, the senior member of the Cabinet, informing him of their arrival off the Pei-ho, and asking for an envoy of equal rank to be sent to confer with them, one who had full powers to settle all the disputes and demands against China with each of them.

It may be stated here that this dispatch was sent, like the previous ones, after full agreement among the four powers; the proposition came from the English in each case, but was heartily responded to by the other three. The Governor-General, in his announcement, said that he was on a military tour when he was ordered to repair to Takoo, and he had had no personal conference with the high officers at the capital. He used in this dispatch nothing besides his usual official titles, and made no reference to the particular points spoken of in the letters sent from Canton in February to YUCHING. On these accounts, Lord ELGIN refused to see him or treat with him, and pretty much ignored his presence, and the French minister acted in concert with him. The Russian and American officials deemed that the Chinese Government had now done all that they required, and had several interviews with TAN, whose instructions, however, were hardly comprehensive enough to settle all their grievances and accede to all their demands. He was vexed at the contempt exhibited by the English towards him, but their real reason probably for standing out on the point of full powers was that they were determined to get up to the capital, or to get a minister fully empowered to let them go, whose permission was all the evidence they needed of his having full powers. The Manchoo Government had its own ideas about this demand to visit and reside at Pekin, for their officers there knew that conquest was the only inducement they themselves would have had in a similar case; and they judged therefore that Pekin was to follow the fate of Canton. It was an indignity to the Chinese Government to reject an officer of the rank of TAN, because he had not the power to grant the large demands made by the English; and the same conduct in any other country would, I think, have been so considered by the English themselves. Here might makes the right to be on their side.

While these negotiations about full powers were going on off the Pei-ho, the English newspapers in China were publishing letters received from the fleet, reflecting on the "intrusive neutrals" and their officiousness; but all the ministers had come to the anchorage by mutual understanding of each other's position and aims. No explanation of particular views was asked for, as the general policy of each party had been already made known in the public letters sent to Pekin; and there was consequently no objection made to each minister carrying on his own line of negotiation. It was in fact expected from the first that such would be the course of procedure, but many seemed to think, and some expressed their thoughts, that because the Russians and Americans came to the Pei-ho with the English and French, therefore the former were expected to stand and idly wait till those had obtained all they wanted and settled all their difficulties, when they would come and take what was ready for them. The alliance of the ministers of these four nations at the gates of the Emperor's Court was rather intended to show his Majesty that they were in earnest, and to present a united front in breaking down the seclusion in which he had for so long a time intrenched himself. But the belligerent powers were in a different attitude from the peaceful ones, and the Chinese were soon made acquainted with the relation in which the two parties stood; and they have not confounded that relationship.

The arrival of TAN at the mouth of the river as the envoy of the Chinese Government not only enabled the two neutral plenipotentiaries to begin negotiations with him upon their particular business, but also to do a great deal at preparing the way for the peaceable adjustment of the demands of the two belligerents. Many interviews were held with TAN or his subordinates, and at every one of them the bad consequences of further resistance was exhibited, the benefits certain to result to all parties from a closer intercourse and understanding represented in the plainest terms. These conferences did good, and the result might have been better if the allied ministers had agreed to meet the Governor-General, and let their further progress towards Pekin depend upon his refusal to accede to that demand, and not on a quibble about "full power." The moral effect would have been greater, judging from what could be learned of the feelings of the Chinese up to the day the forts were taken. No one, who saw their conduct, could reasonably doubt their chagrin at being treated with such indifference, but the practice of disregarding their feelings and views where they do not tally with our own is so common that no importance is given to it.

The forts were taken by the Allies on the 20th of May, and on the 29th the four Ministers left the outer anchorages by mutual understanding and concert, and proceeded to Tien-tsin, there to continue their separate negotiations. The relationship they sustained to each other was that of independent consultation with the Chinese Commissioners, but carried on concurrently; no deliberation was held among themselves, though there might have been some good effects resulting from a different course, and objections to it will readily suggest themselves if the personal temper of the parties was incompatible. Their front towards the Chinese Government was on the whole well understood, and the two neutrals never, I think, made threats of resorting to force to gain any point.

On arriving at Tien-tsin, two high statesmen were appointed to meet the foreign Ministers, named KWEI-LIANG and HWA-SHA-NA, who put the word "plenipotentiary" on their cards, using the same expression that foreigners used to describe their full powers. This indicated compliance with foreign usages, but it is doubtful whether the officers themselves had any more authority than TAN assumed at the mouth of the river; that functionary was left out of the commission, though he remained in the city during the deliberations.

The Russian and American Ministers resumed the discussion of their treaties, and the demands of the Allies after each Plenipotentiary had had a formal introductory interview with the Chinese. The latter proposed one general meeting for this purpose, but Lord ELGIN very properly suggested separate meetings as more satisfactory to all parties, and they readily fell in with the motion. No objection was made as to the powers of KWEI-LIANG and HWA-SHA-NA by any party. The strict application of the technicalities of Western diplomacy to this people is premature before they have had even an opportunity to learn what they are; it was perhaps a mere cover for assuming that every demand would be unreservedly granted to the English. It is important to understand, however, the grounds why the neutral powers commenced negotiations before the Allies, for the English papers have fully dilated on the interference of the former and their gratuitous offer of advice to the Chinese, though it does not appear that any such idea or imputation has originated with the English or French Envoys, or been entertained by them. It is extremely probable that the concert of action between the French and English in conducting their negotiations has been limited to, merely a general understanding that one should not thwart the other, rather than that one should not lose a step unknown to the other.

It was not to be expected that the two neutral Powers should wait until the Allies had signed and sealed their treaties, before they came forward with the humble request that the Chinese would sign and seal similar compacts, merely changing the names of the countries. The billigerent powers themselves never anticipated such a course, and the concurrent negotiations of the four Ministers were carried on, and the American and Russian Ministers obtained their lesser demands and signed their treaties soonest, because the Chinese agreed to them before they were ready to comply with all those of the English and French. The assistance of the Russian Minister, particularly, has been important to the success of the Allies, and the explanations, alterations, consequences and suggestions he was continually making through his four interpreters, who had lived at Pekin, did more to bring about a peaceful adjustment of difficulties, I am confident, than their force did to obtain for him all the provisions of his treaty. Perhaps, it is safe to say, in respect to this singular quaternion of plenipotentiaries, met *vis à vis* the Chinese Governmen, that the neutrals were the best complement to the belligerents, and neither would have succeeded as well without the other, at least without a resort to arms, which every one wished to avoid. After concluding these negotiations, it will be best for the United States, perhaps, not to mix again in such relationships, There was no impropriety in doing it for the present objects, but it is not easy to avoid collision or imputation amidst so many contrary currents. The ultimate results of the concessions obtained by one party will enure to all, but the more difficult part will be to save the Chinese Government from dissolution, and this country from anarchy, as those results are carried out. The English have shown themselves more unscrupulous and overbearing in their dealings and threatenings than was expected; perhaps they resorted to such measures as the least distressing to Chinese really, than actual resort to hostilities. The results have been here, as elsewhere, that they have got themselves to be hated and disliked by the Chinese, while no such feelings are exhibited towards the French. As one of the leading members of Parliament lately said, respecting the feelings entertained on the Continent towards Englishmen, that they were generally hated, so it is likely to be in China. They are now feared and shunned by the Chinese for their overbearing conduct; their immediate resort to a club or a kick to enforce or illustrate their meaning; and this feeling, I am sorry to say, is likely to increase as intercourse with them extends. I heard one of the leading members of the British community say "that it was the way to make an Asiatic know you was in earnest—to knock him down—and he never resented it as a European did." This principle has too much guided personal and public conduct i: India, and the results have been seen during the insurrection. The conduct has produced the results which were to have been expected.

During these negotiations the Russian Minister has been unwearied in his efforts to enlighten the Chinese authorities as to their true powers and position; and they have learned faster under the pressure of circumstances than they would have done, and owe much to him. Russia cannot see China become an English colony, or even become crippled and dismembered to please the grasping ambition of that nation to control her policy. In this view he has steadily opposed the plan of resident Ministers at Pekin, sure that the permanent establishment of four or five Ambassadors at such a weak, suspicious and ignorant Court as Pekin will work far more evil than good. Judging from the character of the Chinese, and the readiness of an English Admiral and Minister,—of a man for instance like Sir JOHN BOWRING,—to resort to force to increase the energy of his representation, there is fear that irritation and hostilities would ensue, and another blue book be presented to Parliament, entitled "Insults in China," as an excuse for declaring war and appropriating more of her territory. It may be a gratifying reflection to an Englishman that his country is feared by all others, and his rights are respected better, perhaps, than the subjects of other crowns; but when he acts in consequence with hauteur and contempt towards the people of all other lands, and draws upon himself their sullen hatred, when he might, by the exhibition of courtesy and some regard for the feelings and habits of other nations, insure at least their respect, he must take the results as he has produced them. There is so much in the English character that is excellent, and the institutions of the nation have served as a guide to so many others, that one deplores this nullifying conduct, which transfers the odium due to the rude individual to the whole nation, and makes all other nations suspicious of the conduct of Great Britain.

The treaties of the English and French with China were signed on the 26th and 27th inst., and the Chinese Commissioners reported the contents of the four treaties to Pekin on the 28th. Their memorial was acknowledged in a brief rescript, which was not deemed sufficient by those Ministers, and the troops lately arrived off the mouth of the river are ordered up to Tien-tsin to strengthen their demand of a more explicit ratification. There are about 1,500 new forces arrived, and while the real reason of such a movement is probably to ventilate the ships and clean them out, before sending the men back, the effect upon the Chinese will be alarm and distress. The terror of the people at this city will, doubtless, extend to the citizens of the Capital, and give rise to the impression that nothing will serve to bind or restrain the English. A treaty of peace has been signed with them, and immediately after they bring in a large body of troops, whose purpose can hardly be anything else, in the view of the Chinese, than intimidation and hostility. No one supposes that the treaty with either of the four powers will not be ratified, and if the Chinese Government is allowed a reasonable time, the ratificatations will be forwarded.

A long course of kind treatment, and passing by small offences committed by irritated Chinese officials will be necessary in dealing with the people of this land, under the privileges allowed by the new treaties. I am not disposed to overlook the advantages which will follow them, because there will be many drawbacks, nor to blink the real benefits in the minor and apparent troubles attending their progress. The junction of the four greatest nations of the earth at this city, proves to the Chinese that they agree in many things; and now that those points are granted by solemn treaties, this Government will be bound to fulfill them, and I think will do so in the main. It is a weak Government, weaker than you can understand, but it is better than any which can be substituted yet awhile, and must, therefore, be tenderly treated with a knowledge of the alternative of destroying it, a full perception of the anarchy which would ensue, and can even now hardly be averted. We can look higher too, though I doubt if all the agents in the scene did, and see in these negotiations the opening of this mass of ignorance, pride, superstition and pollution, to the entrance of Christian truth and knowledge; and the extension of these principles will assure the peace and perpetuity of all that is worth having among Chinese policy and institutions.

The Nicaragua Intrigues.

From the Washington Evening Star.

We have every reason to believe that the party receiving something in the neighborhood of half a million of dollars per annum bonus, for keeping the American public out of the use of the Nicaraguan Isthmus route, is at the bottom of the efforts of Dr. JEREZ, the supplemental Nicaraguan Minister, to avoid the return of the CASS-YRISSARI treaty, unmutilated by MARTINEZ. We refer to VANDERBILT, whose man with an unenviable personal reputation, WEBSTER, is constantly at Dr. JEREZ's elbow, as on yesterday, on Pennsylvania-avenue. It seems to us that VANDERBILT, (through WEBSTER,) and JEREZ, though agreeing to play a shuttle-cock game against the public interest of this country to defeat the opening of the Nicaraguan isthmus under American auspices to American travel, are playing a cut-throat game as against each other. VANDERBILT plays to keep the route entirely closed; while Dr. JEREZ plays to keep it closed to American interests for the benefit of the Belly moonshine speculation, in which he is well known to be personally interested. The moment the Cass-Yrissari treaty is returned to this Government unmutilated, the schemes of these plotters are exploded; as VANDERBILT will lose his heavy annual subsidy referred to above; and BELLY's speculation will then be as worthless on paper as in reality. That is to say, the Isthmus of Nicaragua will then be open to the travel of the world under the joint guarantee of the United States and Nicaragua, with all desirable privileges common to all who choose to avail themselves of them.

Even without the return of the treaty as explained above, a single month will find the Nicaraguan Isthmus being regularly used by travelers. Nevertheless, to give the route entire security in the public estimation—and until that is achieved, the timid will not avail themselves of its remarkable advantages—it is absolutely necessary that the world should comprehend that the safety of their lives and property when using it are guaranteed by the power and will of the United States. It is high time that American public interests had ceased to be at the mercy of such uncivilized—practically—parties, as MARTINEZ & Co. on the one hand, and such desperate steamship speculaters as Mr. VANDERBILT on the other, who, in conspiring together to keep the Nicaraguan route a sealed book for the business world, are playing a game that will soon be brought to an end "with a round turn," or we greatly mistake the emphasis of this Government in carrying out its long since avowed Central American policy.

While some workmen were digging in the marsh on the land of Mr. John McElthone, in Ellenville, Ulster County, a few days since, they discovered several huge bones. One is a portion of a jaw-bone; the others are, evidently, portions of leg or thigh bones. They are all much decayed, having, apparently, been under the soft mud for ages. In the jaw is a mammoth tooth, in a state of almost perfect preservation. It is the tooth of a graminivorous animal, and measures seven inches in length and three in width. These bones are, undoubtedly, those of a mastodon of the largest size. Such bones are usually found in places like this. Those discovered are said to be five or six times larger than the corresponding bones of any living animal, and are, in conformation, unlike them.

Costa Rica and its American Outrages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day I notice a letter from your Panama correspondent, F. W. R., which is full of errors, and betrays great ignorance of the events he wishes to record, besides making several sweeping assertions that have not a semblance of truth in them, which, if left without a word of remonstrance, would be received by the public as facts, and without examining into the subject, would give the impression that what your correspondent says is true, and that all Americans who lived in Nicaragua and Costa Rica were just as he represents them: besides, the plea is put forth to the world that the Government of the United States has no just claim on those Governments.

I can assure you, Messrs. Editors, that all who have read the productions of your said correspondent, and have a knowledge of those countries, have come to the conclusion that he is no other than a renegade Englishman and deserter from the ranks of WALKER. Hence his hostility to the Government of the United States, and also to WALKER and every one who was in Nicaragua during the troubles there. This much for preambles. Now to show you that he is ignorant of what he is writing about, and hostile towards everything American: After mentioning that Gen. LAMAR has made a demand on Costa Rica for $2,000,000 he immediately adds: "That any demand should be made by the United States Government, in the belief that she (Costa Rica) honestly owes its *bona fide* citizens a penny for spoliations during the Nicaraguan war, or for American lives unjustly sacrificed by her, is not a supposable case. Let us review that war a little and see what Costa Rica did to bring down upon her head the displeasure of the American Cabinet." And here he begins to show his ignorance and his teeth. "Soon after WALKER's occupation of a portion of Nicaragua, in the early part of 1856, he sent three Commissioners to Costa Rica, ostensibly to induce the Government of that Republic to acknowledge his military despotism in Nicaragua. * * The fillibuster chief made this a pretext of war against Costa Rica, and invaded her territory with three hundred and fifty men," &c.

General WALKER *did not* send any Commissioners to Costa Rica "to induce that Government to recognize his military despotism," but, by a decree of the Provisional Government of Nicaragua, three Commissioners were appointed to proceed to Costa Rica for an explanation, why she was making such extensive military preparations, and at the same time offer to Costa Rica the hand of friendship, and assure her that Nicaragua desired to live on the most friendly terms with her sister Republic. The Commissioners were insulted and driven out of the territory, and were told by the boasting rulers of that State that they were about marching an army into Nicaragua that would, in four short weeks, breakfast on WALKER, his riflemen, and even the Commissioners themselves. The Government of Nicaragua, not having anything more to hope from Costa Rica, and wishing to be beforehand in possessing itself of the disputed Territory of Guanacaste, dispatched a force for that object, which was surprised at Santa Rosa and routed. They were afterwards hunted down like wolves; some of the wounded ones shot down wherever found, and some 22 were taken to Guanacaste and deliberately executed, in accordance with a decree of the Government of Costa Rica, appended to the declaration of war against Nicaragua, "That all fillibusters taken during the war should be shot;" and well and faithfully were these bloody decrees carried out, as the military annals of the times will bear witness. In speaking of this act of cruel barbarity, your correspondent says, "Some of SCHLESSINGER's officers, boasting that they had killed several Costa Rican prisoners, they had made in advancing upon Santa Rosa, the Costa Rican *soldiers* were so *indignant* that they became *unmanageable*. and retaliated by *shooting an equal number of fillibusters*." Then he adds with a slur, worthy any renegade, "This is, perhaps, the first count upon which the United States is to be prevailed upon to claim damages." Such language is not worth replying to. I have stated facts, and your Panama correspondent a tissue of falsehoods.

"Costa Rica.... Knowing that he [meaning WALKER] was preparing for another invasion of her territory, *raised an army* of 3,000 men, and, in turn, invaded Nicaragua.... taking possession, on the way to Rivas, of Virgin Bay. *Some show of resistance having been made at La Virgin*, [meaning Virgin Bay,] in the vicinity of the Steamship Company's wharf, the Costa Ricans fired a volley or two, [how lightly he speaks of it!] killing several persons who claimed to be American citizens, and who, it is maintained, were non-combatants, but who, at least, were mixed up with those who presented a hostile attitude. This is the second count against Costa Rica." False again. The facts are these: The advance, 500 men, of the Costa Rican army arrived at Virgin Bay about 6 o'clock A. M., just as the workingmen of the Transit Company were getting up and preparing for the labors of the day. They were mostly performing their ablutions at the wharf, when they were fired upon by the Costa Ricans, and shot down where they stood, not having previously had any warning of the approach of an enemy. They made *no* "*show of resistance*"—they had *no arms*, and even if they had been armed it would have been folly for some 18 or 20 men to have made any resistance to 500 armed soldiers. It was a fortunate affair that they arrived so early in the morning, as but four persons were up at that hour. Had more been stirring, the massacre would have been proportionably greater. It was a fiendish act, and the blood of these innocent men cries aloud from the ground for vengeance. It is also false that Mr. LAWLESS and the Rev. Mr. WHEELER were taken with arms in their hands, in their own house and shot (down as he would imply in their house) during the attacks on Granada, the 10th (12) of October, 1856. They, with two other men, were taken to the upper part of the town and *inhumanly butchered* during that fight. They were taken from Mr. LAWLESS' house where he had displayed the American flag at the first moment of alarm, thinking it would be respected. He had a large amount of money in his safe, and offered it all to them on condition that they would spare his life, but they knew they could have both merely for the taking. "F. W. R." must have imbibed of the barbarous spirit of the savages he lauds, to be able to pen, "Whether they were taken with arms in their hands *or not*, it *is* certain Mr. WHEELER was *Chaplain* to WALKER and his band, and it *is* equally certain that LAWLESS was lawlessly [hear his base pun!] assisting the fillibuster chief to conquer Nicaragua."...... That they had made themselves amenable to the *recognized usages* and *casualties* of war, there can be no doubt. If he calls the taking of non-combatants out of their houses and deliberately shooting them, simply because they were "Chaplains," or abettors of one of the belligerents, "recognized usages of war," I will leave it with the public to judge if he, claiming to belong to a civilized people, and writing for an enlightened press, be not worse than the inhuman monsters whose acts he tries to defend.

Hear him again—"That on one occasion an American or Irish woman and child were killed on one of the river boats, while passing Fort San Carlos, I am aware. But these were alternately used as passenger vessels by GARRISON & MORGAN, and as war vessels by WALKER, and were regularly bringing war material, even on passenger days, and under cover of a passenger trade. It was a right which any nation would have exercised, to bring a vessel to for examination on her passing a fort, and if she did not obey the summons of a blank shot, to bring her to with a round one." The event this modern Homer tries to describe, took place some three months before GARRISON & MORGAN had possession of the line of transit, and it is false that the boats were regularly bringing war material or passengers on any other days. At that time WALKER was only a Colonel in the Democratic party of Nicaragua, and had not yet taken Granada, and furthermore, the San Juan River and Fort San Carlos were in the hands of the Granada or Servile party, and it would have been folly to attempt to introduce arms into the country by the San Juan River. It is very ingenious on "F. W. R.'s" part to say "It was a right any nation would have exercised, to fire a blank shot, and then in case no attention were paid to it, follow it by a round one." It is a negative way of asserting a thing, and only resorted to by knaves and cowards.

No one denies the right of any nation bringing a vessel to in that manner, but in this case the steamer's wheels were already stopped, she had blown her whistle as was customary, and the captain had ordered the anchor to be lowered when the "round shot" sped on its fatal errand, killing a woman and her child. *No* "*blank shot*" had been fired, as implied. Of the assassinations of passengers at Virgin Bay about the same time, your correspondent, says nothing, probably because he had not heard of it. He has not probably been informed of the shooting of Mr. HENRY GREER, in 1853, and many other crimes of the like stamp, or we should have more apologies from him.

The wholesale fling at Americans in Nicaragua, who are asking redress from those Governments through our own, "not for damages sustained during the war, but to make up a purse for them because they did not meet with as much success as they anticipated in stealing from Nicaragua and Costa Rica is undoubtedly true," is equal to the other falsehoods he has fabricated, and which he is anxious to palm off on the public as facts, and the result of diligent research into the events of that quarter of the world for the last few years.

He also claims for Costa Rica that her conduct during the war was such as "to excite the admiration of the world in expending at least $100,000 to send those deluded men to their homes and families, instead of speeding them to their eternal homes with bullets." There was nothing magnanimous in the acts of Costa Rica, in sending deserters to their homes and families. It was nothing more than a mixture of cupidity and cowardice on the part of Costa Rica which induced her to bribe WALKER's soldiers to desert, as it would be cheaper in the end both in blood and treasure to buy them off than contrive "to speed them to their eternal homes," and hence the offer to send them to their earthly homes.

He argues, and without doubt, *convinces himself*, that the United States Government has no just cause of complaint against Costa Rica, but it is well for the interests of Americans residing abroad that those who are at the head of our Government do not think as Mr. F. W. R. does. It would be well for the credit of your correspondent if he would throw prejudice aside, as there are other persons who know more about Central American affairs than he does. VERDADES.

The California, New-York and European Steamship Company.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your journal of to-day I noticed an article under the heading of "Steamships in the Air," which you solicit a reply to.

From the numerous erroneous statements contained therein, I feel compelled to comply with your request, as a simple act of justice to myself and those associated with me.

In doing so I hope you will excuse me for taking from your article such matter as I may deem material to my purpose.

You say:

"The California, New-York and European Steamship Company, it will be seen by reference to another column, continue to sell tickets at their office for passage to California, by the Nicaraguan route."

Where in your columns can the article referred to be seen?

You go on to state that the Company advertised the Collins steamer *Atlantic*, and that—

"The Company was not, however, to be deprived of its satisfactory little income from the sale of passages in impossible ships. They at once advertised that they had effected the purchase of the *Atlantic*, steamer world-renowned, of the defunct Collins line, which should positively sail on the 25th. A confiding public, on the strength of this fresh and more brilliant engagement, continued to buy tickets." * * * * Again: "Yet, if we are to trust our present authority, the sale of tickets still proceeds at the Company's office, for a steamer at present nameless, which is positively to clear on Monday next."

And again: "The mail steamship of the Panama line takes its departure to-morrow. No other direct steamer leaves this City until Nov. 5. Unless the California, New-York and European Company have actually secured, beyond the possibility of failure, a steamer to leave on the 25th, they are bound either to transfer their passengers to the Panama route, or to return the money for the tickets sold in time for the passengers to make the change. There is no alternative to this course consistent with honesty."

In another article your paper states:

"Meantime, many who are in this fix are extremely anxious to take the only existing and certain route—that of the Panama Railroad and Pacific Steamship Company, known as the mail route."

These later clauses, it strikes me, like the postscript to a lady's letter, contain the whole meaning of the article, viz.: that the Mail Company is the only Company that can carry passengers to California.

In reply to your statements, I will simply state that not a ticket has been sold or offered for sale, by this Company, on the *Atlantic*; only twenty-six (26) were sold for the *Washington*; the last one sold was on the 4th inst. Most of these same tickets have been *redeemed, in full*, and the balance now out will be redeemed on presentation at the office of the Company.

As you have held the whole Company and scheme up to ridicule, I hope, as an act of justice, you will also publish the following facts:

The Company of which I am the agent was started in California, by gentlemen who believed that a California Company could be formed which would do away with the present monopoly. The arguments used by them were based on the following facts, viz.:

The capital used by the existing line to California is over thirteen millions ($13,000,000) of dollars, and it is generally supposed that this Company can pay a very heavy per centage on this large sum, beside paying $672,000 per annum to certain parties, to keep off opposition, equal to simple interest on $9,500,000, making a total of $21,500,000, which this Company has to support, whereas the line we are opening will do the same amount of business on a capital of less than $1,000,000, beside having the good-will of the State of California. Considering these facts, and the fact that many of the best merchants in California are putting their money into this "Air Line," as you are pleased to term it, and knowing, as you must, that this same monopoly will do all which their extended means will permit to break up any opposition, I trust, as an honorable journalist, you will try and undo the very great injustice you have done, not only me, but those connected with this line.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
HENRY RANDALL.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 34, 242, 174, 328, 430 to 423, 432, 435, 437, 440, 441, 445, 447, 448, 450, 454, 456, 458, 461, 462, 466, 467, 469, 470, 472, 475, 477 to 479, 482 to 484, 486, 488, 321, 377, 417.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2232, 2047, 2048, 2097, 1883, 2221, 2063, 2127, 2186, 1859. *Part II.*—Nos. 1793, 1749, 1839, 1868 to 1870, 1812, 1873 to 1877, 1879 to 1881.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 131, 133, 134, 137 to 140, 100½, 61, 99, 87, 106, 101, 1, 141, 142, 144, 86, 108, 92.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1307, 1309, 1687, 1601, 1107, 1675, 1579, 1661, 1683, 1707, 1711, 1717, 1719, 1723, 1725, 1685, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1703, 1708, 1557, 1583, 575, 1717, 1721, 1727, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1741, 1753, 15, 1505, 1529, 1633, 1758, 1761, 1768, 1767. *Part II.*—476, 946, 504, 1654, 1634, 2158 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2196, 2198, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244. *Part III.*—1930, 1518, 1286, 1134, 1400, 1478, 1316, 1808, 1386, 2246, 2248, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2284, 2288, 2290. 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320.

Trial of Dr. Theodore Gaillardet for an Assault and Battery on Mr. Hiram Cranston, Proprietor of the New-York Hotel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday the Court of General Sessions was crowded with an unusual auditory. There was nothing to attract the "fancy," the short boys, or rowdies of any grade. All of "Upper tendom" that dared venture within a Court of Justice, without fear of soiling their garments by contact with crime, or of injuring their lungs by breathing its atmosphere, might be found in Recorder Barnard's Court yesterday. The occasion was the trial of Dr. Theodore Gaillardet for an assault and battery (with an intent to kill) on Mr. Hiram Cranston, the proprietor of the New-York Hotel, on the 25th of May last. For the prosecution appeared Mr. Blunt, the District-Attorney, Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, and Ex-Judge Whiting. For the defence, Mr. Ashmead and Mr. Coudert, assisted with suggestions by Mr. Jonas B. Phillips. At the opening of the case, Mr. Ashmead, with quite an impressive speech, moved that the indictment against Dr. Gaillardet be quashed, on the ground that it was not legally brought before the Grand Jury. The law enjoined that all complaints must be submitted to the Grand Jury, for them to pass upon, by the actual District-Attorney of the County, *in propriâ personâ*. The law did not recognize any Assistant District-Attorney. He was merely a creation of the Board of Supervisors. He was, in fact, simply a clerk, and had no more authority in the Grand Jury Room than the Recorder's or City Judge's Clerk would have had on the bench of that Court. Now, he, [Mr. Ashmead] was prepared to prove, what everybody knew, that Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, the District-Attorney at the time the indictment was found, and in whose name it was signed, was not in the County at that time, but was in fact three thousand miles away, in England. Mr. Sedgwick, of course, was not to blame. Everybody, continued Mr. Ashmead, knew Mr. Sedgwick to be a most honorable and high-minded gentleman, but he had no authority to act for Mr. Sweeny. He was not legally the prosecuting officer. The statute provided that in case of the absence of the District-Attorney, counsel should be appointed in his place by the Court, but Mr. Sedgwick held his office under no other authority than that of a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder overruled the motion to quash the indictment, but stated that he would look at the decisions of the Court of Appeals on the subject, and in the meantime he would give Mr. Ashmead the benefit of an exception.

Jurors were then called and severally challenged by Mr. Coudert. The challenging occupied about two hours. One Juror, named John Surin, a Frenchman, stated that another Frenchman, named Bertram, keeper of a boarding house in Fourth-avenue, had called upon him and stated that the case was a hard one against Dr. Gaillardet, inasmuch as he had acted only in the heat of passion. The Recorder asked this Juror what Bertram said to him. Mr. Surin replied that Bertram said it was a hard case, but he must act according to his conscience, if he came upon the Jury, but—it was a hard case. The Recorder ordered Surin to go the District Attorney's room and make an affidavit of this attempt to tamper.

The Jury having been sworn, the District Attorney briefly stated the case, and the trial effectually commenced.

Hiram Cranston, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am the keeper of the New-York Hotel; Dr. Gaillardet was a boarder at my hotel in the month of May last; I think he came there in the month of February previous; on the 25th of May, I believe, the assault complained of took place; there were about 250 guests in my house at that time, composed of ladies, gentlemen and children; some three or four days before the assault upon me, a gentleman, resident at the New-York Hotel, came to the office of the hotel and made a communication to me, in consequence of which I asked who was the attending physician of another gentleman who was stated to be ill; I was told it was Dr. Gaillardet; I told my clerk to send for him; he came to the office in a few minutes; I asked him if he was treating the gentleman who was ill, and if so, what was his disease; he said he was treating him and that his disease was a fever—a slight fever, I think, was the expression—and that the gentleman would be out in a day or two; I asked him, then, if his patient had not the small-pox; he assured me he had not; but said it might be the measles; I told him if it was the small-pox, it was his duty to tell me, so that I might protect my house from the disease; he again assured me it was not the small-pox, and, upon that assurance, we parted; on the Tuesday following I was conversing in my office, when a servant told me that Madame Gaillardet wished to see me; I went to see her in the hall at the Waverley-place entrance; she said she wished to communicate to me that the gentleman whom her husband was treating had the small-pox; I expressed my surprise, and she made some remark, desiring me not to be alarmed at the disease existing in my house; I believe she wished me not to say anything about it; I wrote a note immediately to my physician, Dr. Crane, desiring him to come and see me; his engagements were such as to prevent his coming for some five hours; when he came, he visited the sick gentleman in company with Dr. Gaillardet; I sent for Dr. Gaillardet and introduced him to Dr. Crane; I did not go with them to the patient's room; after a few moments Dr. Crane and Dr. Gaillardet returned; from what Dr. Crane said I asked Dr. Gaillardet to take measures to remove the sick gentleman from the house; the reason why I did this was because Dr. Crane told me he had the small-pox; Dr. Gaillardet declined to take such measures; he shrugged his shoulders and said, "I am his physician only;" I then said, "I must take some measures and have him removed;" on consulting with Dr. Crane, I proceeded to the Almshouse and had an interview with the Governor for the purpose of having him removed to the Small-pox Hospital; I engaged a physician and nurse to be in readiness at eleven o'clock the following morning; at ten o'clock that morning Dr. Garliardet came in, and said, in French, to my clerk, Mr. Sanderson, that his patient should not be sent to the Hospital; he said he had procured apartments for him, and would take charge of him; I directed inquiries to be made if Dr. Gaillardet had procured a proper carriage in which to remove the patient, not wishing him to be removed in any one of my carriages; he said he had not; he was then removed in a carriage that I procured; I wrote a note to Gaillardet, to the effect that his conduct rendered it impossible for him to remain longer in my house, and he must procure other accommodations; in a few minutes I received an answer, stating that he would remove as soon as possible, and that the public should be apprised of his reasons for doing so; at the dinner table, while I was sitting there, I felt some blows on my head; our dinner hour is half past five; it was, perhaps, five minutes later than that; I previously saw Dr. Gaillardet look in at the door; after that, and before the blows, I did not again see him; I was sitting at the end of the table, and the entrance door was before me; the distance from me to the door was about sixty feet; the room was filled with guests in the act of dining; I did not see any person approaching, but while helping a gentleman to a dish which stood before me, I received a blow upon my forehead, which shocked me very much, and supposing a bottle had burst in the hand of a servant, I bowed my head to the left, when I received another blow on the top of my head; I then thought it was not an accident; I attempted to rise, but the blood was flowing so profusely down my face that I could not see; Dr. Crane, who sat near me on one side and Dr. Woodworth on the other, led me from the room; I was confined to my chamber some ten days; I am not positive as to the time; a large scar is still visible on the top of my head, and one on my forehead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coudert—I asked Dr. Gaillardet in English if he was treating Mr. Armenteros, which was the name of the sick gentlemen; he replied in English that he was; he said it was a fever, or might be measles; this was said without an interpreter; Dr. Gaillardet said "measles" in English; I said I had been informed it was the small-pox; he assured me it was not; when Mme. Gaillardet told me the patient had the small-pox, she said she thought I ought to know it; at the next interview Mr. Sanderson, my clerk, was present, with Dr. Crane and myself, as the Doctor said he could not understand English; I asked him if he was willing Dr. Crane should see his patient; he said he was, and accompanied Dr. Crane to see him; I cannot state at what stage of the conversation the Doctor said he could not understand me; I did not accompany them to the patient's room; Mr. Sanderson accompanied them; they were absent about ten minutes; a discussion then took place between Dr. Gaillardet and Dr. Crane; it took place in French, Mr. Sanderson being the interpreter; Dr. Gaillardet spoke only through the interpreter; I did not say I wanted the patient removed at once; as the conversation was in French, I did not understand it but as it was interpreted by Mr. Sanderson; Dr. Gaillardet denied that the gentleman had the small-pox; I made my arrangements to remove the patient to the Small-pox Hospital the next morning, feeling satisfied it was a case of small-pox; the morning of the removal was cloudy; it had been raining, but was not raining when the patient was removed; Dr. Gaillardet had previously told Mr. Sanderson, and Mr. Sanderson repeated it to me, that he had provided lodgings for the patient.

At this point of the cross-examination of Mr. Cranston, the Court was adjourned to accommodate Mr. Ashmead, who had an imperative engagement elsewhere. The case will occupy the whole of to-day, the Recorder expressing his intention to sit till midnight, if necessary, in order to finish it.

THE WAY PEOPLE GET KILLED IN TEXAS.—The following, from the Bastrop (Texas) *Advertiser*, is a very unpleasant story of wholesale murder: "On Saturday, the 18th, a series of outrageous murders was committed on Burch Creek, in that County. It appears that Mr. B. A. SHAW had a friendly altercation with the cousin of a man named JOHN W. KIRSKY, whereupon KIRSKY, who had previously some words with SHAW, drew his bowie-knife, and cut him so severely as to cause instant death. JONATHAN SHAW, a brother, approaching to separate the parties, was then assaulted and killed. THOMAS M. HUGHES, a brother-in-law of the SHAWS, then rode up, and observed to K. that he shouldn't kill those boys, when K. wheeled upon the old man, and killed him instantly, and then tried to make his escape. While attempting to escape KIRSKY was shot at four times. On the Wednesday following KIRSKY was found with some sixteen or eighteen buckshot in his body, not far from the same place where the difficulty occurred.

RIVER THIEVES AT WORK.—Two of the Harbor Policemen discovered two suspicious-looking customers helping themselves to sugar from on board the brig *Billow*, at Ford's Dock, Brooklyn. The two men, seeing that the officers had spotted them, pulled their oars vigorously—they were loading the sugar into a small boat when discovered—and endeavored to get out of the way. The policemen pulled with equal vigor the oars of their small craft, and overtook the thieves. The latter, with a view to increase their speed, had thrown overboard their booty. The prisoners, who gave their names as Wm. Burns and John McCloud, were committed for examination.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	—	50	—	50
Flour, bbls	1,249	1,726	3,419	6,394
Corn Meal, bbls	700	—	—	700
Wheat, bushels	39,740	—	2,756	42,496
Corn, bushels	22,797	—	—	22,797
Barley, bushels	4,548	—	—	4,548
Oats, bushels	—	2,380	1,500	3,880
Provisions, pkgs	—	210	—	210
Whisky, bbls	420	100	—	520

ASHES—Are selling slowly at former rates. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied. Sales, to-day, 400 bags Rio, at 11c.@12c.; and some Laguayra at 12c., ꝑ ℔. Received during the week, 12,200 bags Rio; stock in first hands this morning, 67,420 pkgs., of all kinds, including 29,271 mats and 3,169 bags Java, 16,272 bags Rio, 5,847 bags Maracaibo, 1,361 bags Laguayra, 692 bags Costa Rica, and 788 bags St. Domingo.

COTTON—Has been more sought after to-day, and sales have been reported of 4,000 bales, including 3,000 bales in transit. Prices closed more firmly—though we cannot rise our quotations, generally:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ꝑ ℔	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ꝑ ℔	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12½
Middl'g Fair, ꝑ ℔	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	13

FISH—The leading kinds are rather sparingly inquired for at about previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is freely supplied with low grades of State and Western Flour, for which the demand is limited and prices are heavy. Medium and extra brands are generally in request at uniform rates. Sales 10,800 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ꝑ bbl	$3 00	@$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 25	@ 4 40
Standard Extra State	4 45	@ 4 65
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 65	@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 00

Canadian is quiet, and languid; sales 420 bbls. at $4 80@$6 for low to choice extra, ꝑ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand, at old rates; sales 1,500 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for rejected brands; $4 90@$5 35 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 600 pkgs, Valencia Raisins at 7¾c. ꝑ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy. Sales have been confined to 8,700 bushels, including fair Red Ohio, on terms not ascertained; fair White Kentucky at $1 25; very choice do., (a small lot,) at $1 50; fair to very good White Southern at $1 22@$1 28; amber do. at $1 25; fair to red Southern, at $1 08@$1 10; and prime Red Long Island at $1 20 ꝑ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales 29,500 bushels at 69c.@71½c., mainly at 69c.@70c. for mixed Western; 76c. for ordinary Yellow do.; and 86½ for a small lot of Jersey Yellow. Rye is heavy and languid at 75c.@76c. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 18,500 bushels at 90c.@91c. for ordinary State; $1 for very good State; and $1@$1 05 for good to choice Canadian, ꝑ bushel. Oats are dull and drooping; Western at 46c.@49c.; Canada at 47c.@49c.; State at 44c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c., and Southern at 35c.@40c., ꝑ bushel.

HAY—Sales 2,500 bales, at 50c.@60c., cash, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Sales since our last, 13,000 prime Buenos Ayres, chiefly at 26c., with 3,000 Savanilla, mainly at 16½c.@17c. ꝑ ℔.

HOPS—Sales have been reported to-day of 75 bales new crop at 11c. for Eastern, and 12c.@14c. for New-York State, ꝑ ℔.

IRON—Is inactive at old quotations.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ꝑ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited, and prices have favored buyers. The private transactions have been unimportant. Sales by auction: 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 29c.@32c.; and 33 hhds. sour do. at 19½c.@26½c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been sparingly sought after, including common at $1 60@$1 65 ꝑ 310 ℔s. Holders generally ask more. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain quiet, at old quotations. 170 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at 48c.@49c., mainly at 49c., cash, ꝑ gallon.

OILS—Are quiet, at essentially unaltered figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $16 45@$16 50 for old Mess; $16 75 for uninspected Mess; $14 25 for old Prime, and $13 50 for Rumps, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ꝑ ℔. Bacon is moderately inquired for, at previous figures. Lard is plenty and heavy; sales 530 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@10¾c. for old, and 10c. for new; also 250 kegs, at 11½c.@12c., ꝑ ℔. Beef has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 480 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $7@$8 for do. Prime, ꝑ bbl. Beef Hams, $16 ꝑ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ꝑ ℔. Cheese is in demand, at 4¾c.@8½c. ꝑ ℔.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs. old and new at from $2 75@$3 67½ ꝑ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Sales 430 bushels Clover at 9¾c.@10¼c., and 2,500 bushels Timothy at $2 25@$2 35, ꝑ bushel.

SUGARS—Exhibit no really new features, sales having been made of 453 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@7⅝c.; 146 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.@7c.; and 51 boxes Havana on private terms.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was not attractive, and the competition for the lots offered was not sufficiently vigorous to sustain prices. The bulk of the catalogue changed hands at about 1c. ꝑ ℔. off late auction-sale rates.

TOBACCO—Is in pretty brisk request, at full rates. A scarcity of good Spanish Seedleaf has been reported. Sales, since Friday last, 37 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 11c.@14c.; 42 cases Seedleaf, at 20c.; 106 bales Havana, at 32c.@36c.; and 260 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c. cash, ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ꝑ ℔.; and 300 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 20s. For London, 200 bbls. Oil at 22s. 6d.; and 10 tons Measurement Goods at 20s. For Antwerp, 1,000 bales Cotton on terms not ascertained.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits Turpentine is steady, with a moderate business doing at 49c.@50c., in shipping order. The receipts of Resins continue large, and common has declined, and sales have been made as low as $1 67½ afloat, but $1 75 is demanded for lots from yard. In medium and fine grades there is no material change. OILS—Crude Sperm has been more active, and sales amount to 870 bbls., viz.: 500 bbls. at $1 24; 70 bbls. at $1 23½; and 300 bbls. at $1 23, cash. In Crude Whale we note sales of 1,300 bbls. part at 52½c.@53c. Linseed is dull at 69c.@70c. Tallow is in request at 9¾c. ꝑ ℔.; sales during the week of 30,000 ℔s. at 9½c. cash. TALLOW—The market has fluctuated since our last. Large lots have been sold at 9¾c., but to-day melters are demanding 10c. for Prime. We note a sale of 150,000 ℔s. Butchers' Association at 10c., for the West Indies. The demand is moderate for home consumption. LARD—The demand for this staple since this day week has proved fair, mainly confined to the home trade. Prices have varied but little, with the turn of the market in favor of the buyer. New is more plenty, and is heavy at the close.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW PIECE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trencnard, a live Yankee..............Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary..............Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law..............Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk..............Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler..............Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard..............Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington..............Miss Mary Wells
Augusta } her daughters. { ....Miss Effie Germon
Georgina } her daughters. { ....Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith..............Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled:

A DAY IN PARIS.

Charles Wyndham..............Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant..............Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham
Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville..............Miss Flynn

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

PAUVRETTE!

Seventh week of the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in a new character, written expressly for her.

MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.

NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858,
a new romantic drama, in three acts, entitled
PAUVRETTE,
written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "Jessie Brown," &c.

Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon from Moscow—The Ruined Hut near Wilna, in Russia.....Isherwoood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps..............Isherwood and Fredericks
Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge, on the ascent to Mont Blanc..............Riviere
The Hut of Pauvrette,
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of the Grandval and the adjacent Park..............Riviere

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of the very successful comedy, NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN, which is withdrawn a few nights to afford variety for the patrons of the theatre, in the production of a new Comedy, to be acted in conjunction with Mr. Brougham's grand allegorical extravaganza,

THIS EVENING,

An entirely new comedy, by Charles Dance, entitled
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,

Wilful Waverly, a rich bachelor.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Herbert Manifest, Mr. Floyd, first appearance; Grimsby, Mr. John Sloan; Mrs. Pointer, Mrs. Vernon, first appearance this season; Charlotte Manifest, Mrs Sloan, first appearance; Harriet Pointer, Mrs Floyd; Werner, Miss Tree.

After which, Mr. Brougham's great extravaganza of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mrs E. HENRARDE, Mrs. FLOYD,
Mr. BERNARD, &c., in their original characters.
ENTIRE SUCCESS OF
Charles Dance's
NEW COMEDY.

It will be acted every night until further notice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

EXTRA.

Under the sole management of
Mr. WALLACK.
TO-NIGHT, and every evening this week,
New Comedy,
MARRIAGE A LOTTERY,
and
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
OR,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
SPLENDID SCENERY, DRESSES, DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Places may be secured three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

MADAME COLSON.

Immense success of
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THURSDAY, Oct. 21,
Positively last night of
Madame COLSON in
LA TRAVIATA.

M. Strakosch begs leave to announce that, in consequence of the unprecedented success,
LA TRAVIATA
will be performed on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21,
on which occasion
Mme. COLSON
will appear, positively for the last time in New-York, with Signori BRIGNOLI and AMODIO in the principal *rôles*.

Conductors..MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Sig. NICOLAO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Balcony, Parquet and Dress Circle, (including reserved seats,) $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $12 to $15.

The box offices will be opened daily at 9 o'clock, in Broadway at Burton's Theatre; Breusing's, No. 701; and Hall & Son's, No. 239; in Wall-st., at Sibell's stationery store, No. 20, corner of Nassau-st.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20,
The performance will commence with the drama of
PAUVRETTE.
After which,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with the musical Comedietta of
THE TWO GREGORIES.

Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Gallery, 12 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
KING HENRY IV.

Sir John Falstaff..............Mr. H. J. Wallack
Hotspur..............Mr. J. W. Wallack

The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE AVALANCHE.

Francois Marcel..............Mr. G. C. Boniface

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager..............Mr. E. Eddy
JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Juliet..............Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
CONJUGAL LESSON.
MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.

(Opposite Niblo's.)
Third night of the
STAR COMPANY OF NEW-YORK FAVORITES.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1858,
A FAIR EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY,
LADIES, BEWARE, AND COUSIN JOE.

Family Circle, 25 cents; Parquet, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"

and

BARKER'S "IL CORSO."

These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 353 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

BERNARD HERZOG, JR.,

The celebrated guitarist who has played with the greatest applause at several private soirées, begs leaves to announce that he will take engements for concerts, soirees and private parties. He is also willing to receive a few more pupils. Call, or address B. HERZOG,
Teacher of the Guitar, No. 116½ Essex-st.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE INFANT ESAU, now here—the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. The inimitably diverting THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART, and the renowned laugh-invoker DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, the very incarnation of wit and facetiæ, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Infant Esau, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY.—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.

N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PICCOLOMINI.

Lessee and Director..............B. ULLMAN.
THIS EVENING DEBUT OF
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
LA TRAVIATA.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

To prevent crowding at the ticket offices in the evening, the $1 tickets may be had during the day, at any of the ticket offices.

Admission tickets $1 each, and tickets to the Family Circle and Amphitheatre may likewise be had in the evening at the doors.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As Mlle. PICCOLOMINI appears immediately on the rising of the curtain, visitors are particularly requested to be in their seats before 8 o'clock.

Those who should arrive later can only be conducted to their seats on the conclusion of the "Brindisi" by Mlle. Piccolomini.

Notice is given that the free list is entirely abolished throughout the entire season. No letters to the manager for free admission will be taken notice of. New doorkeepers have been engaged, with instructione to let nobody pass without tickets.

To insure the Safety of the Public, no chairs will be allowed to be placed in the lobbies or passage-ways. The Academy possesses

FOURTEEN DOORS,

which will be opened at the end of the opera; in case of accident they will be thrown open immediately.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Ullman respectfully calls the attention of the public to the letter he has addressed to the several editors in to-day's papers, and repeats the assurance given to use every means to prevent any illegitimate sale of tickets. In course of yesterday he has obtained warrants against the ticket speculators who infest the steps of the Academy.

THE NEW SYSTEM

of selling seats will go into operation to-morrow, in consequence of which the sale of seats for the second appearance of Mlle. Piccolomini will commence on

THURSDAY, AT 9.

On Friday, second appearance of Mlle. Piccolomini in Verdi's

LA TRAVIATA.

MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,

THE LADY ORGANIST,
Will give her second grand
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At Niblo's Saloon, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
Mlle. WELLIS will introduce for the second time the
ALEXANDRE ORGAN.

It seems as if the field of the Orgue Alexandre were absolutely without limit. There is no kind of music which is beyond its resources; not even the most brilliant and elaborate, and hence it is, that all our greatest artists, whatever may have been the peculiar characteristics of each, have been equally enraptured with the instrument.

Mlle. WELLIS will be assisted by
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Soprano.
Sig. BERNARDI, Baritone.
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.

N. B.—Full particulars in Thursday's papers.

NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

THE GREAT ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUPE,
Comprising all the first riders and acrobatic artists in this country, will perform together in one magnificent exhibition,
AT PALACE GARDENS, (6th-av. and 14th-st.,)
Commencing on MONDAY, Oct. 25, Afternoon and Evening.

The canvas pavilion in which the performances are given is erected on the west side of the Gardens; the whole interior, together with the avenues and entrances thereto, are superbly decorated and brilliantly lighted. A full description of the exhibition will be found in the illustrated posters.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," will be held in the Hall of the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, having given special attention to this branch of Christian duty, he has been invited to deliver a lecture before the Association on the above evening, upon the *Principles and Policy of Public Systematic Charity*, with a view to promote unity of opinions and actions in respect to the best method of relief. The members and visitors of the Association, the reverend Clergy, Judges, Heads of Police, Directors of Charitable Institutions, editors, and all who have influence over the alms-giving of the City, with the thoughtful public generally, are invited to attend. By order of the Board. R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.—TAMMANY HALL, Oct. 18, 1858.—The members of Tammany Society are invited to attend, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at the dedication of the Monument erected in Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of the late Grand Sachem, Lorenzo B. Shepard. Carriages will be in waiting at Tammany Hall, at 12 o'clock, noon. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Grand Sachem.
CASPER CHILDS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1858, at 8 o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested. By order.
JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FREEMEN RALLY!

MASS MEETING
OF THE
OPPOSITION
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock,
IN THE PARK,
To rejoice over the recent Anti-Lecompton Triumphs in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States.
(By order,)
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN FITCH, Secretary.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—WESTCHESTER, ROCKLAND AND PUTNAM COUNTIES.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,
IN FAVOR OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, AND OPPOSED TO PROSCRIPTION AND CUSTOM-HOUSE DICTATION.

A Democratic Convention will be held at the Franklin House, in Tarrytown, on THURSDAY, the 21st of October, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress, and transact such business as may come before the Convention.

ABM. B. TAPPEN, } Westchester County.
A. BADEAU, } Westchester County.
BENJ. BLISS, } Westchester County.
DARIUS TRUESDELL, Putnam County.
DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Rockland County.
Congressional District Committee.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a regular meeting of the Association held on Monday evening, Oct. 18, at No. 435 4th-av., WM. HAW, Jr., was nominated for Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District.
T. B. VAN BUREN, President.
GEO. T. COACHMAN, Secretary.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York,
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn,
Now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars at the Academies.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, M., and 3½ P. M. for ladies and children. Circulars can be had as above. Days: Wednesday and Saturday.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

OFFICE OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES, No. 25 WILLIAM-STREET.

FIRST NATIONAL HORSE FAIR ON THE Eclipse Course, late Centreville, Long Island. $6,000 to be distributed in prizes.

"The Union Association for Improving the Breed of Horses" will hold their First Annual Exhibition of Imported Blood and American Breed of Horses, on the Grounds of the Association, on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th inst.

On Friday, the 29th, a public sale for Horses belonging to exhibitors who may wish to dispose of any of their stock will take place on the grounds. The Sheriff of the County will attend with sufficient force to keep the peace.

The entrance fee for all prizes under $100 will be $3, and 5 per cent. for all prizes of $100 and upwards. The following sums are to be awarded:

Class 1—Thorough Breeds, from $15 to $200..............$869
Class 2—Trotting Stock, from $10 to $150..............735
Class 3—Farm, Draught Horses and Express Teams..540
Class 4—Matched Carriage Horses, Mares, Geldings, Ponies, &c..............220

Sixteen purses are to be awarded in trials of speed during the four days of the Exhibition, amounting to $3,750.

All entries to be made on or before Friday, the 22d inst., at the office of the Association, No. 25 William-st., room No. 5. LOVELL PURDY, President.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE FOLLOWING, with other personal property of a fixed value, will be sold cheap, for cash, or exchanged for a first-class residence in New-York or Brooklyn, which is not incumbered to exceed one-half of its value, viz: A beautiful span of well-matched, young, kind, medium-sized, hardy and fast horses; a first-class family carriage and top-buggy, with with pole and shafts to each; one double and two single sets of harness; one saddle and bridle, and one cutter, rigged for pole or shaft. Address CHARLES FISHER, No. 80 Greenwich-st., first floor.

PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—Black, 15¾ hands high, stylish travelers, perfectly sound and gentle; price $475, or one of them would be sold for $250, that would answer well for a coupé. Inquire at first private stable in East 18th-st., east of Irving-place, before 10 or after 4 o'clock.

HORSES.—GENTLEMEN'S HORSES TAKEN TO Winter. For particulars, address O. E. LEE, Fishkill.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!

Ladies, stop at WHITE & BIRD'S on your way down town, and look at
THOSE $15 SETS OF FRENCH MINK.
LARGE HALF CAPE, MUFF, & CUFFS, FOR ONLY $15.
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS AT F. LANDRY'S, No. 693 Broadway, now ready for inspection. Country visitors can suit themselves with unsurpassed sets of fine furs at wholesale prices. Every article warranted.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
TWENTY CASES PARIS CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY.
READ THE FOLLOWING LIST:

200 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve.at 5 Dollars
150 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve.at 6 Dollars
220 BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, with sleeve.at 8 Dollars
140 BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS..........at 10 Dollars
60 BROWN RIBBED RAGLANS..........at 12 Dollars
120 PLAITED BACK BEAVER CLOAKS....at 16 Dollars
90 VERY RICH Do., with Croche Fringe..at 18 Dollars
50 BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS....at 35 Dollars
40 EXTRA Do., with Guipure Lace..........at 40 Dollars
100 SUPERB Do., with Croche Fringe..........at 50 Dollars
20 MAGNIFICENT EMBROI'D. Do..at 100 to 150 Dollars

Also, NEW FALL RAGLANS AND OPERA CLOAKS.

The above is part of the effects of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S Bankruptcy,
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH MODISTES,
AND MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK,
FIVE THOUSAND PARIS SHAWLS
WILL BE OPENED AND EXHIBITED
At No. 361 BROADWAY,
FORMING PART OF THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, PARIS.

1,000 ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED STELLA SHAWLS, WITH VERY RICH BORDERS, at 8 Dollars;
500 SUPERB REVERSIBLE WOOL SHAWLS, at 8 Doll's
800 EXTRA MAGNIFICENT DO. CHENILLE FRINGE, at..........16 Dollars.

And a multifarious lot of BROCHE and OTHER BORDERS, at 4, 5, and 6 Dollars each.

Also, several specimens of HIGH COST PARIS EXHIBITION SHAWLS, at 30, 40, 50 and 60 Dollars each.

☞ ALL MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 90 DAYS.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will add, on MONDAY, Oct. 18, to their present large stock of
FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Real Barnsly Table Damasks and Cloths, Linen, Linen Sheetings, Sheetings, Piano Covers, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.,
all of which will be offered at moderate prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT
IS NOW FULLY STOCKED
WITH A WELL-SEASONED ASSORTMENT
OF LADIES' FANCY FURS.
LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,
LADIES' FUR RAGLANS,
LADIES' FUR CIRCULARS,
LADIES' SABLE MUFFS,
LADIES' MINK MUFFS,
LADIES' SQUIRREL MUFFS.
Also, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, and a General Assortment of Misses' and Young Ladies' FURS, at strictly Reasonable Prices.
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES
for
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Will be offered on Monday the 18th,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway.
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths.
Also, a large assortment of
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling,
Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices.

500 PIECES OF
SCOTCH PLAIDS.
At 25 cents per yard.
Will be offered on
MONDAY, Oct. 18,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

6-4 BROCADE SATIN DAMASKS

At 75 cents per yard.
VERY CHEAP GOODS
will be offered
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
On MONDAY, Oct. 18.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
A superior assortment
Of all the latest styles of Shawls.
Also, Cloaks of various material.
All at lowest prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now selling their entire importation of
RICH
PARIS RIBBONS
Much under cost.
Canal, corner Mercer.

A GRAND OPENING!

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, RAGLANS, &c., FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1858.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE has the honor to announce his return from the EUROPEAN MARKETS, and the arrival, per *Arabia*, *Persia* and *Canada*, of his first, second and third importations of
ELEGANT PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
for the New-York City retail trade, which he will open for public inspection
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.

Having devoted his entire attention during the past two months in Paris, to the careful selection of the choicest productions of that world-renowned EMPORIUM of FASHION, and having spared neither energy nor expense in the search after novelty, he feels confident that his stock far surpasses, in beauty and tasteful elegance,

ANY SIMILAR COLLECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

His leading styles are selected from the ATELIERS of the MOST EMINENT ARTISTS, viz.:

WISNECK, ARMONVILLE & BLOVERT, Rue Richelieu;
PLATEL ET BERGER, Rue Richelieu;
Mme. LA CANU, Rue de la Bourse;
Mme. BRAUDAULT, Rue de la Bourse;
Mme. BRUNARD, Rue de la Conque;
Mme. MARDRET SŒURS, Rue de la Conque;

Names which, in themselves, are a guarantee for the artistic style and peculiar richness of the garments emanating from their various magazines.

W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings,
New-York.

N. B.—Remember the Opening,
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.

GREAT
BARGAINS IN RAGLANS.
On MONDAY, Oct. 18,
will be offered for sale
at the
NEW CLOAK AND
MANTILLA STORE, No. 409 Canal-st.
One of the
largest and best
assorted stocks of
LADIES' RAGLANS
to be found in the City.
Comprising
Heavy Brown Beavers at $4 50.
Black Beavers at $5.
Black Tricot Beavers at $6 to $9.
Ribbed Beavers at $5.
Drab and Brown Cloth $2 75 to $4.
A large assortment of fancy trimmed
Raglans from $6 to $9.
Misses' Raglans in all sizes.
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks.
HENRY EDGERTON.

NEW CARPETS.

For Fall Trade,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is prepared to exhibit at his new and spacious stores, No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st., New-York, a very fine assortment of Carpets in new patterns, viz.:

MEDALLION Carpets in various rich designs.

	Per Yard.		
VELVET Carpets	$1 25	to	$1 50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets	0 90	to	1 12½
BRUSSELS Carpets	1 12½	to	1 37½
THREE-PLY Carpets	0 95	to	1 05
SUPER INGRAIN Carpets	0 62½	to	0 75
EXTRA FINE INGRAIN Carpets	0 45	to	0 55
COMMON INGRAIN Carpets	0 25	to	0 37½

Twilled and plain Venetian Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c.

At wholesale and retail,
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

Also, sole agent for selling Auburn Power Loom and Auburn Prison-made three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.

N. B.—Carpets for Churches made to order.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,

No. 387 Broadway,
Offers, at 50 per cent. below the regular prices, the following Goods:

Rich Ribbons for Bonnets, Dress Trimmings, Silk Velvets, various kinds of fancy Bonnet Silks, Gros d'Afrique uncut Velvet, French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, rich Black Laces, and an elegant assortment of the newest style of Ladies' Dress Trimmings. Crochet Fringes, Shawl Bordering, of the latest importation.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 BROADWAY.

Our Magnificent Store is distinguished for its
SPECIALITE in CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
SPECIALITE in SHAWLS,
SPECIALITE in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FURS,
SPECIALITE in PARIS BONNETS
and FRENCH MILLINERY.

In each of these special departments the proprietors feel satisfied that their stock surpasses, in elegance of taste, variety and price, any stock to be seen on this Continent.

LADIES are invited to visit our establishment freely, as the GREAT NOVELTIES we are continually presenting cannot be otherwise than generally attractive and interesting. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

TALMAS, CIRCULARS AND CLOAKS

Manufactured in the best manner, after the newest and most approved Parisian shapes,
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.

Velvet and Silk Cloaks	$3	to	$25
Silk Velvet Circulars	12	to	50
Silk Velvet Raglans, very rich	30	to	60
Cloth Cloaks, Circulars and Raglans	5	to	30

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,

Rose, Whitney, Mack, Bath, and every variety of English All-Wool Blankets; also, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, every size and quality.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS SILKS—FALL STYLES.

A large assortment of fashionable Robes and Silks.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Bayaderes, Stripes, Plaids, Ombre, &c., in great variety,
AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 PER YARD,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS,

Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy articles,
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,

Draperies, Damasks, Moreens, Tassels, Fixtures, &c., &c.,
Also, CORNICES AND WINDOW SHADES,
In new designs, 25 per cent.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BROCHE, WOOLEN, STELLA,

Plush, Cashmere, Chenille, and every variety of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Largest assortment in the City, at Retail,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VALENTIA PLAIDS, POPLINS,

Merinos, Printed and Plain Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines,
AND LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
Of every kind of Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN,
On MONDAY, Oct. 18,
An elegant assortment of
MANTLE SHAWLS,
In entirely new designs.
Also, a fine lot of
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
At very low prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS,
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
ARE NOW READY
AT HIS NEW STORE,
No. 415 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT FALL RAGLANS.
ELEGANT BEAVER RAGLANS,
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.
RICHEST GOODS AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.
No. 415 Broadway, one door from Canal-st.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, Oct. 18,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHAWLS
at a great reduction in price. Most of the above goods have been purchased at the recent auction sales, and will be sold at a great sacrifice.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN
CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
TWO THOUSAND PAIRS,
In new designs, and for sale at very
LOW PRICES!
Citizens and strangers are invited to look at these goods. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS,

Just received a new invoice
At reasonable prices.
Pineapple Hasps,
Buff Lace Sleeves, Breakfast sets.
BEEKMAN COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS. MOURNING GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
3,000 yards handsome Plaid Poplins, 25 cents.
4,000 yards 4-4 Striped and Plaid Poplinetts, 25 cents.
2,000 yards Chine Eugenie French Goods, 28 cents.
6,000 yards 6-4 Cuban Cloth, very dark, 56 cents.
4,000 yards Black and White de Laines, 12½ cents.
6,000 yards Black, very fine and choice patterns, 18¾ cts.
5,000 yards Gingham de Chine, 10 cents.
1,500 French Calico Robes, $1 50 per robe.
(Please observe) W. JACKSON,
Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK CHANTILLY LACES.

A superb assortment just received of all widths.
Flounces, Veils, Points, Coiffeures, Barbes, capes, &c.
Also,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
In entirely new styles; Collars and Sleeves, Capes, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Caps, Robes, Insertion Edgings and Mourning Goods.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

Real Laces and French Embroideries.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a beautiful assortment of the above goods, of their own importation.
Thread Lace Points,
Mantillas and Flouncings.
Point Lace Scarfs and Flouncings.
Real Laces, of every width, by the yard or in sets.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, for $1 31; 13-spring, $1 50; children's 4-spring, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8-spring for $8 per dozen; 11-spring, $11 per dozen; 13-spring, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
Comprising all that is new, tasteful, and elegant; also,
CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
In great variety,
Are offered at extremely low prices, by
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, in a first-class house, up town, at $3 per week, for the advance of $60. Every attention will be paid to their comfort. The best of reference and security given. Address BOARDING, Broadway Post-Office.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, (FULL or partial,) for two or three gentlemen, with a large front room, and large closet adjoining; room has fire, gas and water; house modern, with bath, &c. In West 22d-st., and convenient to cars and stages. Terms very moderate. Address W., Box 193 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT room, handsomely furnished, (all modern conveniences connected,) may be had by a gentleman and his wife, or one or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. At No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LADY, HAVING SUPERIOR accommodations, with fine table, desires a few first-class gentleman boarders; unexceptionable references required; Spanish, German and Southern gentlemen preferred. Call at No. 153 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND OR THE THIRD floor to let with board, unfurnished; also, a parlor and bedroom on the 1st floor, furnished, will be let to a gentleman or lady, or one single gentleman. Family private. Apply No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with a pleasant room on the second or third floors, in a private family, in a house with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 87 East 29th-st., one door from Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—MRS. EMILY B. WINES, NO. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., can accommodate a few single gentlemen or families with pleasant rooms and plain healthy fare at her Water Cure Home. Apply immediately. References required.

BOARDING.—WANTED, A SUITE OF ROOMS, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman and lady, two children and nurse. Location between 25th and 35th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—$3 PER WEEK FOR BACK ROOM on 2d floor; has gas, pantries, fire-place, &c. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts. For gentlemen only.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT BEDROOM, WITH board, suitable for gentlemen or their wives, or two single gentlemen, at No. 71 West 22d-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED suite of rooms on second floor of a first-class private house in West 14th-st. can be obtained. Address H. C. D., Box No. 192 *Times* office.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, IN A private house, handsome apartments for a family without children. References required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and all the conveniences of a hotel at No. 37 Washington-square. References given and required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR A GENtlemen and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 404 4th-st., Albion-place; location convenient to Broadway stages and 4th-av. cars.

BOARDING.—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING of four furnished rooms, either separately or in suite, at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE MOST DELIGHTFUL suburb of New-York, only twenty minutes from the Astor House, at Hoboken, one block from the Ferry, No. 49 Hudson-st., looking directly upon the river. Rooms for single and married upon very reasonable terms for the Fall and Winter.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 98 Clark-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries, and near the cars. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MONTAGUE-PLACE, corner of Clinton st., marble-front houses, near Wall-st. Ferry. Superior accommodations for families; references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A GENtleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, on second floor of a genteel house, by applying at No. 59 Vandam-st. Gas, baths, &c., in the house.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be obtained, with board, at No. 122 Clinton-st., second door below Amity. References required.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there is only one other boarder. Two steady, single gentlemen will find a good home at No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family in Brooklyn, convenient to Wall-st. ferry, by a young gentleman and wife. Will require a sitting room with bedroom adjoining, unfurnished. Do not propose to occupy before December. Address, for one week, A. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse, near Broadway, and below 30th-st. Address A., Box No. 380 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN WILLIAMSBURG—For a lady, lad and child, in a private family. Address Box No. 771 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND his wife, without children, a large airy room or two small ones, with an intelligent and highly respectable family without small children, and where there are no other boarders. House must be pleasantly located, and below 30th-st. They are quiet and unassuming, and wish to be regarded as belonging to the family. Have their own piano, and will furnish their apartments well, except carpets and curtains. Unexceptionable references given. Terms not to exceed $1,000 per annum. Boarding-house keepers, hoteliers and agents need not apply. Address J., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES—Handsomely furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for parties of single gentlemen; house first class; location the most desirable. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

MEAL BOARD, WITH EARLY DINNERS, UP TOWN.—Gentlemen and families can have all their meals, and dine from 2 o'clock to 7, enjoying every seasonable luxury, at low rates. Also, suites of Rooms, with full board, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—BOARDING—SUITES of well furnished rooms, for families and single gentlemen, in a first-class house, are now ready for the coming season. Table d'hôte at 5½ o'clock. Private table if required. References exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on the first floor; also, a large pleasant room on the second floor, neatly furnished, suitable for two persons. Gentlemen wishing comfortable rooms will find them at No. 121 Forsyth-st., near Grand. Call for a week.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—UPON REASONAble terms, a large back or front room on second floor, with large closet, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. House first-class, family private and dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 230 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 145 TWELFTH-STREET, NEAR 2d-av. Room on the second floor front, small one communicating if required. Gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can find desirable accommodations in a private family. References given and required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without breakfast and dinner, at No. 19 Union-square. House has all the modern improvements. The most beautiful location in the City. Best of references given and required.

BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—IN A private family, a front parlor and bedroom on second floor. Terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 4,694 Post-Office, stating location and terms.

NOS. 1 AND 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET—Furnished rooms to let with board to gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

NO. 70 VARICK-ST., NEAR ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Pleasant rooms to let, on the second and third floors, with board, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

ROOM WANTED—SUITABLE FOR A PHYSIcian's office, with or without board. Address C. W. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTments, with full or partial board, at No. 19 Union-square. References given and required.

HOTELS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL,

ELEVENTH-STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

The subscriber, for many years connected with the Julien Hotel, and lately proprietor thereof, takes this method of informing his friends and the traveling public, that he has, on the 10th of April, A. C., purchased the interest of Mr. D. Julien in the above establishment.

It has, since the consummation of that purchase, been the aim of the subscriber to put his House in complete order, and the same is now thoroughly repaired, repainted, and has been, wherever necessary, refurnished. Water-cisterns, heaters, a separate entrance for ladies, and, in short, whatever was required to bring the Hotel upon an equal footing with the best establishments, has been supplied. The kitchen and lower departments of the house have also received the most untiring attention, and the proprietor feels convinced that he is enabled to provide for his guests in even a better manner than he was at his former hotel, and cheerfully gives the assurance, that at all times his whole attention will be devoted to their comforts, and no pains or expense spared to render his House a quiet residence for families as well as single gentlemen. PETER DEGIVE.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN.—IN AID OF THE MISSION SUNday School of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. Lecture by the Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at the Athenæum, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*What a Blind man saw in England.* Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the book and music stores, at the rooms, by the Association, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—PICCOLOMINI—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PAUVRETTE.

LAURA KEENE'S—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—A DAY IN PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIAGE A LOTTERY—NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.

BURTON'S THEATRE—ITALIAN OPERA—LA TRAVIATA.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ROMEO AND JULIET—CONJUGAL LESSONS—MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—KING HENRY IV.—AVALANCHE.

BOWERY THEATRE—PAUVRETTE—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY—THE TWO GREGORIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—LADIES, BEWARE—EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY—COUSIN JOE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—THE INFANT ESAU.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDENS—NIXON'S AND KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain full particulars of the Burning of the Crystal Palace; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., is now in her eleventh day and due at Halifax. She had not been heard from at 11 o'clock last night. The Galway steamship *Pacific*, which left on the 12th—three days later—is also due at St. Johns, N. F. We have some additional news of interest, though not later, by the arrival of the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec. Special attention was being given by the British Government to the plan for the federation of the British American colonies. Everything indicates that the present Atlantic Cable must be given up. The *London Times* admits the great superiority of the *Niagara* over the *Agamemnon* in laying the cable. Meantime the shares of the Company had still further advanced.

Advices from Arizona to Sept. 28 are received in Washington. The Silver Mining Company have commenced shipping silver from Tubac to San Francisco at the rate of one thousand ounces per week. A mass meeting had been held at Tuesan of the inhabitants of the western portion of the Territory, at which the proceedings of the Rio Grande Convention, asking for the separate territorial organization of Arizona, were unanimously indorsed. Lieutent MOWRY had been reëlected as delegate to Congress, the American vote being largely increased since last year. From the same source we also have late advices from Sonora. PESCHIERA's power is fully established, the leader of the rebellion, GANDARA, being deserted by his friends The Apache Indians were making great preparations for a hostile expedition into Sonora, and the Mexicans were raising an army to oppose them.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press reiterates his assertion that two of the Society Islands have made an application for annexation to the United States, on additional, and what he conceives to be reliable, authority. The action of Count SARTIGES in the matter was not in his official capacity.

By the bark *Stampede*, from Turk's Island, we have the *Royal Standard* to Oct. 2. There is no news. Salt was quoted 7½c.@8c., with over half a million bushels on hand.

The third Overland California Mail arrived at St. Louis on Monday night, bringing letters to Sept. 24, but no papers.

The Conference Committees of Republicans and Americans, who have been arranging for a union of the Opposition vote upon an Opposition candidate for Congress, in the Third District, agreed, last evening, upon recommending AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, of the Second Ward, suitable for such nomination to the respective Conventions. The Republican Convention, which also met last evening, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, accepted the report, and then adjourned to this evening, when both Conventions will meet and make a formal nomination,

A union between the Americans and Republicans upon candidates for County officers was completed last evening by the action of the American Convention, which indorsed the nomination made by the Republicans, and nominated, as the portion of the ticket assigned them, a County Clerk, District-Attorney and two Coroners. The united Opposition ticket stands thus: Sheriff; WM. H. ALBERTSON; County Clerk, WM. R. DAVIDSON; District-Attorney, RUFUS ANDREWS; Supervisor, THOS. LITTLE; Coroners, CHARLES RIDDLE, Dr. A. M. VAN LIER, Dr. EDWARD HALL, Dr. JAS. S. SCOFIELD.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club ratified the State and County tickets of the party last night, by an imposing and spirited demonstration, at the Palace Garden. Speeches were made by the Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, the candidate for Governor, the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi. the Hon. ELIJAH F. WARD, the Hon. JOHN KELLY, and Major VAN BECK. Subsequently, the Club serenaded Mr. PARKER and Mr. DAVIS, and were warmly welcomed by those gentlemen at their respective places of sojourn.

A mass meeting of the friends of the Hon. GERRIT SMITH was held, last evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, pursuant to a call published in the morning papers. An audience of about thirty persons attended, and listened to addresses from SIDNEY A. BEERS, the Gerrit Smith candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Dr. MAX LANGENSCHWARZ and others. Another meeting was announced to come off shortly.

The Eighth District Tammany Congressional Convention last evening nominated Ex-Alderman HERRICK, on the second ballot. There was a slight row in the Convention. Mr. BUSTEED left abruptly, taking with him some resolutions which he had offered, and which had been tabled. He was pursued into the street by an exasperated crowd of outsiders, and was obliged to take refuge in a Station-house.

The Board of Governors did not meet on Tuesday; there was no quorum. It was understood that the sudden decease of the mother of Governor GUNTHER was the cause of the absence of some of the members.

The trial of Dr. THEODORE GAILLARDET for an assault on Mr. HIRAM CRANSTON, proprietor of the New-York Hotel, occupied the attention of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, to the exclusion of all other business. It was not concluded when the Court adjourned, and the probability is that the case will not be submitted to the Jury before a late hour this afternoon. It is a very interesting trial, and the Court-room was yesterday crowded with quite a select audience.

Yesterday the sales of Cotton amounted to 4,000 bales, including 3,000 bales in transit, at somewhat firmer prices. No important change occurred in Flour. Wheat was very dull. Corn was heavy and lower. Barley tended downward. Provisions were in better request. The movements in Groceries, Naval Stores, and Oils, were restricted. Other branches of trade presented no remarkable alteration.

THE ASSEMBLY.—Although the City of New-York notoriously sends men of little mark to the Assembly, other and smaller places make wiser selections. For example, the Republicans of Oswego have nominated the Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, who has repeatedly and ably represented that city in Albany. As the Republicans have a majority in Oswego, the election of Mr. L. can hardly admit of doubt. He was an active advocate of union, both as a member of the Republican State Committee and a delegate in the Republican State Convention.

Corruptibility of Congress.

We presume that there is no reason to doubt the telegraphic report that the Hon. J. GLANCY JONES has been appointed Minister to Austria. The lesson which Mr. BUCHANAN intends to convey by this appointment is the advantage to the representative of serving the President rather than serving the People. This is the old policy of king-craft. "None will serve *us*," said BURKE to the electors of Bristol, when he was about presenting himself for their suffrages, "whilst there is a *Court* to serve, but those who are of a nice and jealous honor." It has been long observed that Mr. J. GLANCY JONES is not a man who comes within BURKE's exception.

In the work of Mr. Ex-Secretary DUANE giving an account of his connection with the Administration of President JACKSON, it is stated that a favorite theory of the old Chief was the "Corruptibility of Congress." It was this belief that induced him (while a candidate) to recommend the adoption of a constitutional provision making Members of Congres ineligible to Executive appointments for two years after the expiration of their respective terms. "We know human nature to be *prone to evil*,"—wrote the General to the Legislature of Tennessee,—"we are early taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion that by constitutional provision all avenues to temptation on the part of our public servants should be closed." Much reason is there to believe that this change in the Constitution would be a wise and salutary amendment. President JACKSON maintained a party subserviency in Congress, practically sufficient, by acting on his well-grounded impressions of its corruptibility. He appointed no less than forty Members of Congress to desirable offices during his Administration, and among them was Mr. BUCHANAN himself, who went abroad and remained there just long enough to pocket the largest possible sum for the smallest possible service, traveling about Europe when he ought to have been at the post of his mission.

The corruptibility which General JACKSON charged upon Congress was not generally credited at the time, but it gradually became not merely corruptibility but corruption; until the impression very generally prevails, and, we fear, with abundant reason, that the Cougress of the United States is as venal as a New-York Common Council. This degradation has been owing, in a great degree, to the policy pursued by General JACKSON and his Democratic successors, of providing for the men whom they have seduced from their public duty and integrity; a policy which may be said to have culminated in the mission of AUGUSTUS CÆSER DODGE to the Court of Spain, and of J. GLANCY JONES to Austria. When Mr. DODGE became intolerable to the people of Iowa, General PIERCE sent him to Madrid; and now that Mr. JONES is shown the cold shoulder in Old Berks, Mr. BUCHANAN sends him to Vienna. The inducement is the same in both cases. Betray and defy your constituents, and you shall find your consolation in a fat contract at home, or in a splendid dishonor abroad.

It is surprising that men can become insensible to the infamy of these jobs; or that an Administration can dare to venture on them. In Mr. MONROE's time, the appointment of Gen. VAN RENSSELAER, while a representative in Congress, to the Post-Office at Albany; and the employment of Mr. Senator THOMAS, of Illinois, at a *per diem* of six dollars, to look into the condition of certain land offices, created such a strain of indignation throughout the country, that it was found expedient to make a semi-official announcement in the *National Intelligencer*, to the effect that no such appointments would be again made by the Administration. There was no corrupt purpose in President MONROE. He had no occasion to resort to such desperate acts for the support of his Administration. But the intrinsic and obvious impropriety of ever *seeming* to influence the action of the representative body by any kind of Executive favor or bounty, shocked our simple-minded fathers. They had not the nice optics to distinguish between such a transaction and a case of direct and public bribery. How much have we improved on all this? Not only is Executive patronage brought to bear directly upon Congress, but it is emyloyed at a time and in a manner to give point and emphasis to the transaction. The President seizes the very moment when his constituents haved exhibited their marked disapproval of their representative, to show to the world in what slight esteem he holds the judgment of the people, and to invite treason by the conspicuous and eminent reward of the traitor.

But there is another cause for the existing degradation of the House of Representatives, and that is the mode of nominating candidates. There must be an end to the miserable machinery of party caucuses and conventions, or there will be an end, to all useful and honorable intents, of the representative system. Every one who knows anything of politics is familiar with the pervailing system of packing conventions, and buying nominations; a system that makes such auxiliaries as Mr. MULLIGAN a necessity to public men, and that insures them the efficient protection, at a pinch, of Judges, ex-Judges, and members of Congress. The mode in which a candidate for the English House of Commons is brought before the people is not only more likely to secure an honest and able representative, but is in all respects more manly and independent. The candidate offers himself to the county which he seeks to represent by an address, oral or written, to the freeholders; on the strength of personal assurances of support from individuals, or such other suggestions as may seem sufficient to hold out a prospect of success. Perhaps he is recommended by some "large and respectable meeting of his friends," who adopt resolutions requesting him to offer himself as a candidate; whereupon he goes to the Exchange, or some public place, and presents himself formally for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. Why this mode of canvassing never came into fashion in our Northern States, or why the people have left these arrangements to the wretched scuffle of conventions, we cannot comprehend; but it is very certain that while the present system is permitted to prevail, the patent corruptibility of the nominating bodies will tend very materially to promote the corruptibility of Congress.

A GEORGIA DOUGLAS MAN.—A letter appears in the Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 13th inst. from the Hon. AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT, the Democratic representative in Congress from the Fifth District in Georgia, in which the course of Senator DOUGLAS is fully sustained. Mr. W. is of opinion that Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. COBB might be better employed than in crushing out the Little Giant. The Secretary of the Treasury, he says, should let President-making alone till the proper time comes, and the President might profitably devote himself to carrying out the Monroe doctrine. But it is more than doubtful whether they will take Mr. WRIGHT's advice.

The Routes to the Pacific.

In another column may be found estimates, carefully prepared, illustrating the relative advantages of the three transit routes to the great South Sea. The figures, it will be observed, represent nautical, not statute miles; and the calculations assume the sailing to be done upon a great circle. Any notable divergences from previous results may be ascribed to these conditions. We are thus offered the conclusion that of the three, the line by the way of Tehuantepec possesses the great advantages of brevity and accessibility; that it is the short path from the main seaports of the Atlantic to those of the Northern and Middle Pacific; and that the only serious competition it is to suffer will be in regard to the South American Coast, where the Panama route has the advantage. The line *viâ* Nicaragua hardly enters into the rivalry.

As the first steamship of the Tehuantepec route is to leave New-Orleans on next Wednesday, these estimates are peculiarly seasonable. Indeed, at no previous time has the public, on either side of the Atlantic, been more attentive to the relative claims of the several transits. In England, the line by Panama is, at this moment, warmly advocated. A portion of this sudden partiality may be ascribed to the national animosity to the Suez Canal project of M. LESSEPS; and the rest to a just recognition of the advantages offered by the American Isthmus. There is little doubt that the Panama Company is to enjoy a large increase of business from the European trade. The contracts with the Pacific Royal Mail Steamship Company have just been renewed by the British Post-Office. That Company has, also, arranged to run a weekly steamer from Panama to Valparaiso, instead of the present semi-monthly service; and if they order their time-table so as to connect duly with the Aspinwall steamers, a new impulse will be given to intercourse and business on the South-American coast. It is also apparent that the project of a mail line between Southampton and Australia by way of the Isthmus, gains daily in favor in England, and must be realized directly. At the same time, the Tehuantepec transit has attracted equal regard on this side of the water. After passing through various irresponsible or incompetent hands, and vicissitude and opposition sufficient to have extinguished any enterprise of less tenacious vitality, it has at last fallen under influences abundantly able to secure its triumph. The Louisiana Company are understood to possess ample means, and unlimited faith in their project, two highly promising elements of success. The preparations they have made to secure an efficient working of the line are creditable to their business energy. It is possible they may fail to make the connection at Acapulco on the first, and perhaps on the second attempt. But there is no reason for doubting that, when fairly at work, these desirable results will be attained:

1. The passenger for California may leave New-York five days after the departure of the Panama steamer, and reach San Francisco at the same moment as passengers by that line.

2. The passenger from California may reach New-York the same number of days before the traveler *viâ* Panama.

3. Intelligence from San Francisco will come to us eight days sooner than at present.

4. There will be that most important desideratum—competition, which, however just the conduct of a monopoly, is never without public advantage.

It is easy to foresee the results of this new order of things. If the reader is repelled by our array of figures, he can read the whole story on his map. The business of the Pacific is to be divided between the Tehuantepec and the Panama lines. The bulk of American travel must in time seek the former. The latter will retain so much as goes to the South Pacific, and will engross a vast and constantly growing European business pursuing the same direction. The American will be disposed to use the nearest and shortest route to California, China, and the whaling stations of the Pacific; a route within the reach of American protection. The English will naturally prefer a transit more directly within the highway of maritime travel, and controlled by their adjacent possessions. The partition is a fair one. It affords a reasonable chance to both Companies of a super-abundant business, equal to the gratification of the largest greed.

We give no place in this competition to the Nicaragua route, simply because we are at a loss to find a place for it. If trade seek, as we anticipate, the two channels we have designated, they will meet all its requirements. There is no recommendation claimed for the Nicaragua route that is not possessed in a much larger degree by its fellows. It can lay claim to none of the attributes which commend the others. Nothing, independently of the figures we have furnished, is more obvious than that, if the Panama and Tehuantepec routes be under successful headway, their geographical advantages are such as to leave no profitable residuum of business for an intermediate transit. The fact would remain unaltered, if the special difficulties of the San Juan River, the lake, and the mule track, were out of the question; if that wasp's nest of busy speculators now ruling Nicaragua, were smoked out; if the transit business were under the most judicious management. But in the absence of these circumstances—and their absence is likely to be indefinitely prolonged—there is no possible chance for the route. It may furnish the means of adroit speculation in the hands of those concerned in it; may with careful handling supply the ground of belligerent reclamations on the part of this Government, which may do something to retrieve the bad reputation of the Administration among such as are unacquainted with the real merits of the case; but for any practical share in the active business of mankind, it no longer deserves consideration. To the Panama and Tehuantepec roads the rewards of successful competition evidently belong.

THE RIVAL EDITORS.—Two gentlemen of the editorial fraternity were before the Democratic Nominating Convention of the Eighth District for Congress—Mr. HERRICK, of the *Sunday Atlas*, and Mr. BENNETT, of the *Herald*. Both of these were presented as friends of the Administration, and it was understood that the nomination of either would secure the support of the paper of which he is editor. Of course it was the aim of the Convention to secure the most powerful aid, and after a lively discussion of the claims of each candidate, they at last dropped poor BENNETT and nominated Mr. HERRICK. What effect the nomination will have on the two papers, we shall see.

The Chinese Negotiations.

Considerable testimony must be taken before we shall be in a position to apportion the honors of American diplomacy in China, such as they are, among such as deserve them. The Washington *Union*, dissatisfied with the share of credit currently assigned to Commissioner READ, begs us to understand that all he did of a meritorious description was accurately set down in his instructions. Protesting indignantly against giving to the creature the praise due to the Creator, it arrogates to the Administration all the glory of the bloodless campaign. And while the unhappy negotiator thus suffers in the house of his friends, he is quite as badly misused abroad. The English Press, the London *Times* conspicuously, has charged him with impertinent intrigue to defeat the negottiations of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS; an imputation seriously detrimental to the repute of a third party actually availing himself at the time of the courtesy as well as the arms of the French and English. Between these cross-fires it is plain the successful negotiator stands a chance of being extinguished even in his hour of victory; adding another to the evidences of the thanklessness of Republics.

Happily for Mr. READ, there is incontrovertible proof that neither attempt upon his fame is well-grounded. All that is due to the Administration is the questionable policy which sent him a neutral in the triumphant train of the allies. The rest has followed on his own impromptu discretion. To his discretion alone was due the credit of promptly seizing the opportunity of negotiating with the Mandarin TAN, at the mouth of the Pei-ho. The most valuable points secured in his treaty are on the face of them the products of the occasion. Unless the Administration possess the means of transmitting telegrams to the antipodes through the centre, it can hardly pretend to have guided these spontaneous measures.

With regard to the English accusations, we are enabled to furnish satisfactory evidence of their incorrectness in a letter printed in another column of this paper. It emanates from an authority minutely familiar with all the facts referred to, and at the same time more profoundly acquainted with the Chinese, their national character and diplomacy than any man living. As a thoroughly impartial narration of the expedition, and refutation of the British scandal, it deserves the most careful attention and respect.

THE UNION OF THE REPUBLICANS AND AMERICANS.—Since the Pennsylvania election the Washington *Union* has become extremely amiable and sprightly. It runs altogether to fun. In fact it is so witty that there is no living with it. What principally excites its satire is the union of Republicans and Americans which overthrew the Democracy in the Keystone State; and in view thereof it is moved to make sundry pleasant suggestions, one of which is that a system of diplomatic intercourse should be regularly established between the two branches of the victorious opposition. Possibly the *Union's* advice may be followed. The President's organ further intimates the expediency of forming what it calls "a great opposition party." It says it is prepared to see such an organization. We fully believe it. The Pennsylvania election was certainly a severe preparation. That the *Union* is able to work itself into a jovial mood over the recent disasters of its party is eminently creditable to its nerves. And its preparation for a great opposition party is no less creditable to its prudential foresight.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Affairs in the Sixth Congressional District wear a promising aspect. The Republicans and Americans have effected a harmonious fusion, adopting as their candidate one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, Mr. R. H. MCCURDY, a retired merchant, who has never sought nor held office, and who consents to run only that the fusion in his District may be rendered perfect. Mr. MCCURDY was the senior partner in the well-known firm of MCCURDY, ALDRICH & SPENCER, and has never been identified with politics in an active way, though a strong Clay Whig and a firm Republican. The American Party in the District have united with the Republicans in a hearty indorsement of his nomination, and the prospects of success are excellent. The Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards compose the District, and JOHN COCHRANE is Mr. MCCURDY'S competitor. The fusion movement, however, is sufficiently strong to do the work required of it, and the election of Mr. MCCURDY is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

City Items.

A man, about 30 years of age, apparently a Frenchman, and rather prepossessing in his appearance, called at a house in Twenty-ninth-street, on Monday, and inquired for the lady of the house by name, saying that Mr. SAMSON wished to see her. The servant showed him to the parlor, and while absent he appropriated to himself all the visiting cards on the centre-table. When the lady appeared he said he had been recommended by another lady, whose name he mentioned, residing in Twenty-second-street, to offer her a superior article of furniture varnish for sale. The name of the Twenty-ninth-street lady was obtained by the theft of cards in Twenty-second-street, and the address of friends of the family in Twenty-ninth-street is now in his possession, on whom he will undoubtedly call and use their name to effect the sale of his varnish. Look out for him. that he does not steal something more valuable than cards.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Madame LE VERT, Governor BROWN, of Florida; Mr. WALKER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Florida; the Hon. S. S. RANDELL, T. B. ALDRICH, ALICE and PHŒBE CAREY, assembled at the residence of Mrs. DE GROW, in Irving-place, last evening, to meet little ELLA, and hear her readings and recitations from the poets and dramatists. Little ELLA sustained herself admirably, and received the warmest applause. An effort is to be made by several influential ladies and gentlemen, to get up a series of public and private readings for this gifted child, with a view to creating a fund to aid Mrs. BURNS in supporting and properly educating little ELLA. The reading last evening was designed as a pioneer to the series.

The German Social-Reform Vereins, an association which, in connection with six Unions embracing over 2,000 adults and many children, has for its object the moral and intellectual training of youth, social enjoyment, and physical improvement, on Monday met at Central Hall, No. 218 Grand-street, when the christening of the children took place. Prof. STRUVE and others made remarks. The exercises were concluded by the delivery, by Prof. STRUVE, of a lecture, in the evening, on "The Crusades and their Lessons"—their loss of life, their wrongs to humanity, their religious fanaticism, and their cruelty even to childhood and youth.

The ordination of WM. T. ENYARD as Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Mott Haven, Westchester County, near Harlem Bridge, will take place on Sunday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. PETER STRYKER, of New-York, will preach the sermon; Rev. Mr. LORD, of Harlem, will deliver the charge to the people, and Rev. Dr. HARDENBURG will charge the Pastor.

The work of breaking up the iron remains of the late Crystal Palace, under direction of the Corporation, is in progress. It is intended, we suppose, to sell the old iron when collected and cleared off from the site of the edifice. But the inadequate force as yet employed on the work, gives little promise of a speedy conclusion.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment, on the 13th inst., a vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. WOODHULL, of the Fourth Brigade, for services rendered in their Hospital Department while at Camp Washington.

Another company of happy children left the office of the Children's Aid Society, yesterday afternoon, for homes in the West.

The Stonington, Fall River and Norwich line of steamers did not arrive until late yesterday morning, being detained in the Sound by a dense fog.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, the renowned prima-donna of Her Majesty's Theatre, makes her first appearance here to-night in VERDI'S opera of the "Traviata." It is the opening event of the season, and has already created a genuine excitement. Concerning the difficulties which surround the purchaser of tickets in consequence of the inevitable speculators in the same, Mr. ULLMAN has addressed the following letter to the TIMES, in reply to a communication published yesterday:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to one of those complaints which are inevitable in a great operatic excitement, and to which every manager has been subjected. A number of correspondents have written to several newspapers to say, in substance, that though they were early at the Box-office of the Academy, they were unable to obtain some of the new private boxes and parquet seats which were in the hands of speculators, who demanded very high premiums.

I am fully aware of the existence of a regularly organized body of dealers in opera tickets. I have steadily refused, on many occasions, and particularly last Monday, to sell places to them. They, however, send persons unknown to my ticket-sellers, (who are tried and faithful persons,) and thus clandestinely obtain tickets. In this, to the management, injurious proceeding they are aided by the servants and bar-keepers of nearly all the principal hotels, who are in the habit of selling tickets to strangers at an advance upon the regular prices. It seems to me that it is the duty of the proprietors of these hotels to protect the pockets of their guests from the extortion of their own establishments.

The fault about this matter lies with the public as much as anywhere else. The public alone has the power to arrest ticket speculating. If persons would not listen to the assertions of these speculators, that all tickets are sold, but ascertain from the official source, whether this is true or not, and in no case submit to the extortions of outside speculators, and rather stay away from some particular performance, it would follow that the speculators would have their tickets thrown back upon them. One or two such lessons given by the public would break up the business altogether.

Let me assure the public that I have made strong exertions to break up this nefarious proceeding, which is a swindle perpetrated both upon the public and myself. During the Formes excitement last season I even applied for protection to the proper authorities, but without success. I will, however, adopt a new system in the sale of seats, from which I hope to obtain a more gratifying result, and henceforth sell only one-half on the day preceding the opera, and the balance on the day of performance, retaining, at the same time, a sufficient number for the evening sales. This new regulation will go into operation to-day. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. ULLMAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A pleasant conversational piece called "Marriage a Lottery" was produced at this house on Monday evening and repeated last night with good success. It is from the hand of Mr. CHARLES DANCE, a gentleman who is peculiarly happy in the delicate fancies of a graceful pen. The hero is a gentleman of undecided habits, who falls into the clutches of an ambitious matron with a marriageable daughter, and conceives by some impossible train of reasoning that he is bound to be tormented by the one and wedded to the other. He is relieved from his predicament by the usual expedients. An assistant lover steps in and relieves his principal of the young lady, whilst compensatory cheques for preposterous amounts appease the old one. The plot will not bear examination. It is farcical and commonplace, and gains nothing from the constructive skill of the author. The merit of the piece lies in its dialogue, which is sprightly and elegant. The performance depend almost entirely on the efforts of Mr. LESTER and Mrs. VERNON. Of the gentleman it is only necessary to say that there is no one living who can play parts like that of *Wilful Waverly* with such agreeable skill. Mrs. VERNON, as a termagant mother-in-law of the most abhorrent species, is, of course, good. The other characters amount to nothing in every exact point of view.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This much-abused establishment re-opened for the season on Monday night, and, in spite of all the foolish traditions about its being too far down town, attracted a crowded audience. There was a special attraction in the reentrée of Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, a celebrity of high esteem in this City. The reception given to Mrs. HAYNE was of the most gratifying character, and the lady's performance justified the public favor. Mr. EDDY, the present lessee of the Broadway Theatre, has secured a good working company, and will doubtless enjoy a profitable season.

Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia.

TRIAL OF THE STEAM ENGINE IN WALL-STREET—BANQUET AT THE APOLLO ROOMS.

Wall-street was completely blocked at 2 o'clock, yesterday, with a crowd of persons whom curiosity had attracted to witness the capabilities of a fire engine belonging to Hope Hose Company No. 7, of Philadelphia. A party of police from the First Precinct were present to maintain order. The pressure of the crowd before the Merchants' Exchange was very great, and there the members of Manhattan Company No. 8 arrived with their carriage about half-past two. Hope Hose Company, in full uniform, with their steam engine and a cart loaded with wood for the engine fire, soon followed.

The Mayor was present and such was the concourse of people that an additional detachment of Police became necessary to keep back the crowd The fire was kindled and steam was up in about eight minutes. In a few minutes more the engine was working freely and threw a stream of water out of an inch and a half aperture to an height of a yard above the flagstaff upon the building —nearly 120 feet. Much merriment was excited when the stream was directed either intentionally or unintentionally upon the crowd. Members of many companies, both of New-York and Brooklyn, were present, and a general sentiment of kindly feeling seemed to prevail.

The boiler of the Philadelphia engine is upright and tubular, consisting of 122 tubes, the steam cylinder being eight and a-half inches in diameter and twelve inches stroke; the pump four and five-eighth inches in diameter and twelve inches stroke; the smoke-stack is four feet high and eighteen inches in diameter; the blast two inches in diameter. Messrs. RENNY & Co., of Philadelphia, are the manufacturers

The indefatigable fraternity of "knucks" was numerously represented among the crowd of lookers-on. A posse of "Shadows," from the Police Headquarters, was on hand to watch their movements. Several were "pulled," and hustled away to the nearest Station-house. One fellow was caught in the act of relieving a gentleman of his watch. He threw the watch away, but this did not save him. He gave his name as JAMES HARRISON. Mr. ALFRED COBB, of No. 25 John-street, had his pocket-book, containing about $50, taken from his pocket. The job was worked so dextrously that he did not miss his money until some afterward. Mr. J. R. FISHER, of No. 239 East Broadway, lost his watch. He did not miss it until he undertook to see what time it was, and then he found only the ring left.

THE DINNER.

In the evening Manhattan Engine escorted their guests, Hope Hose of Philadelphia, to the Apollo Rooms in Broadway, where an elegant banquet was awaiting them. Immediately after the good things provided by that best of caterers, ANKER, had been discussed, the foreman of No. 8, R. C. BROWN, gave the first regular toast, "The Mayor and Common Council of New-York," which was responded to in an appropriate manner by JOHN CLANCY, the President of the Board of Aldermen. The next toasts were, "Hope Hose Company No. 8 of Philadelphia," and "Manhattan Engine Company No. 8 of New-York." The Hon. T. B. FLORENCE of Philadelphia, was called on and delivered a lengthy speech in which he thanked the firemen of New-York for the many evidences shown by them towards their brethren of Philadelphia. He did not think that Steam Engines would injuriously affect the volunteer fire system, and thought the prejudices which have existed in the community in regard to the introduction of Steam Fire Engines, has risen from the fact that in the City of Cincinnati, where Steam Fire Engines were first introduced, the paid firemen's system was tried in connection with it.

The fourth toast was "*The Press*—The great engine of modern civilization. It extinguished the fires of persecution; and it shall yet send streams of liberty and knowledge throughout the world."

On Saturday evening next a meeting will be held to adopt measures to form a steam fire-engine company, and already fifty gentlemen have subscribed $100 each towards the enterprise. The style of the engine will be similar to that of the Philadelphia company.

Personal.

The Rev. ADAMS AYER, of Charlestown, N. H., has been appointed a member of the New-Hampshire Board of Education for Sullivan County, in place of the Rev. GILES BAILEY, resigned.

The Washington Light Guard of Bridgeport have had a superb sword manufactured in this City, for presentation to their commanding officer, Captain FITZGIBBON.

A Southern paper is endeavoring to establish the fact that a branch of the family of OLIVER CROMWELL is resident in Madison County, Mississippi.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON has accepted an invitation to deliver a course of six lectures in Salem, Mass.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE has accepted invitations to visit New-England on a lecturing tour this season.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 48 Wall-street and Astor House.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

Lady Franklin's Arctic Expedition—Conceded Failure of the Present Atlantic Cable—Proposed Federation of the British American Colonies, &c.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool 6th inst., arrived this morning. Her news has been anticipated by the dispatch from the *Ariel*, off Cape Race. A careful examination of our files, however, gives us some little additional news of interest.

Later advices from Lady FRANKLIN's Arctic yacht *Fox*, mention that the expedition had safely crossed the middle ice of Baffin's Sea, and was in a fair way of accomplishing the object of the enterprise.

The London *Times* says that all appearances indicate that the present Atlantic Cable must be given up, and hopes that the experience gained will be used to insure that success which is finally certain. It admits the great superiority of the *Niagara* over the *Agamemnon*, and thinks that a ship should be especially constructed for the laying of cables.

Lord DERBY was suffering from an attack of the gout.

It was said that Sir BULWER LYTTON, prompted by the Canadian Ministers now in England, was giving special attention to the plan for the federation of the British American Colonies. The London *Shipping Gazette* is informed that Lord BURY leaves Galway in a week for British North America, with instructions from the Colonial Office to obtain the opinions of the Legislatures and people of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick on the subject of a confederation.

Lieutenant-Colonel MOODY had been appointed Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in British Columbia.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had improved to £420@£450.

The *Times'* City Article reports the funds very inactive, and without fluctuations.

The failure of a large sugar speculator in London for two millions sterling was announced on Tuesday. The name is not given.

The London papers of Wednesday publish an able report by Mr. HEALEY, the electrical engineer, on the state of the Atlantic Cable. He is of the opinion that the cable is seriously injured about 300 miles from Valentia. He has put his large magnetic instrument in operation with a view to transmit messages to Newfoundland, but will not know the result until advised by steamers from America. Any attempt to raise the cable in deep sounding would, in his judgment, cause its destruction. Finally, he does not despair of making the cable work if it does not get worse.

The papers publish a dispatch from Lord CANNING, Governor-General of India, in reply to Lord ELLENBOROUGH's dispatch. Lord CANNING complains of the treatment he has experienced. He defends his policy and asks to be relieved, if he has failed to satisfy the Government.

The Emperor of France was at the Chalons camp.

The *Moniteur* publishes a circular forbidding unstamped newspapers to insert advertisements. This return to the strict letter of the law will be a deathblow to a multitude of minor journals.

It is stated as certain that the Emperor of Russia has been invited by Prince NAPOLEON to visit France; that he has accepted the invitation, and that he will visit both London and Paris next Spring.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 19—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Europa*, now about due at this port, with three days' later news from Europe. Weather clear and calm.

Later European News Expected.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Pacific*, from Galway 12th inst., is now due, and is fully expected between now and to-morrow morning. Her advices will be three days later than those by the *Europa*, now due at Halifax.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Dismissal of Surgeon Sherman from the African Squadron—Late Advices from Arizona—The Silver Mines—Matters in Sonora—Removal of Postmasters in Illinois—The Society Islands—The California Overland Mail.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

It was mentioned that Dr. W. SHERMAN, Surgeon United States Navy, had appealed to Secretary TOUCEY from the decision of the Court Martial dismissing him from the African Squadron To understand more clearly the Doctor's offence, I have procured a copy of his letter to Commodore CONOVER:

U. S. SHIP DALE, PORTO PRAYA, July 27, 1858.

SIR: It becomes my duty, as the Surgeon of this ship, and from motives of humanity, to report to you a case of punishment, which had very nearly resulted fatally, on board this ship to-day.

WALLACE HALSTED, O. S., was placed in confinement in one of the ship's cells (commonly called "sweat-boxes") at about 10 this morning, with his hands in irons behind him, and kept without food or water until after 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the medical officers were hurriedly called to him. Upon opening the door of the box, the man fell forward on his face in an almost dying condition, and for a time his state was most alarming and distressing; but by prompt removal to the fresh air, and other treatment, he recovered sufficiently to be out of immediate danger.

To understand fully the severity of the punishment, it is necessary to state that the man had already been engaged with the ship's company in exercising sails, before confinement; that the day was one of the warmest we have had at this place; that the cells are close by the ship's galley, which, of course, much increases the temperature; indeed, I found by experiment, after the occurrence, the thermometer stood at 95°, although the fires at that time, 4½ P. M., were nearly out. That the air, beside being very hot, is also rendered much more noxious by the smoke and vapors issuing from the galley, and that the size of the cells alone is sufficient, under any circumstances, to render confinement in them, for any time, dangerous, or at any rate injurious, to the health of the confined. The dimensions of the cells, four in number, are: In height, 6 feet 7 inches; in width, 17½ inches; in depth, of the deepest 15 inches, of the more shallow 13 inches.

I have spoken of the probable injury which might result from confinement in such boxes, but as I do not make representations or remonstrances, except upon the strongest grounds, I determined to wait until such were afforded me, and this case affords grounds strong as anything but death could. It has been the former practice in this ship to keep the men in for 10 or 12 hours, without food or drink—in at least one case for 13 hours. The men have been deterred from appealing to medical aid by the threat, that if released by such interposition, they would be, on leaving the Surgeon's care, again confined for as long a time as was originally intended, without regard to the confinement already suffered previous to release by the Surgeon's advice.

I submit respectfully to you, the highest officer of the United States here present, the foregoing statement, and have to reiterate most earnestly my conviction, professional and personal, that such punishments are cruel and inhuman, and not contemplated by the law.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. SHERMAN, P. A. Surgeon.

To Flag Officer T. A. CONOVER, Commanding United States Squadron, West Coast of Africa.

The communication was sent through the commanding officer, (MCBLAIR,) the party responsible for the matters reported, with a written request that he should forward it to the Commodore. The only received were the charges preferred by the Commodore at the instance of Commander MCBLAIR against Dr. SHERMAN, as follows:

1. Treating his' superior officer with contempt.
2. Scandalous conduct; and
3. Neglect of duty.

On these charges he was tried by a Court consisting entirely of sea officers, found guilty, and dismissed from the squadron. The Court held that the report should have been made to Commander MCBLAIR himself. I understand that Attorney-General BLACK has taken the matter in hand, Dr. S. being a Pennsylvanian. It is anticipated that he will be ordered back to the *Dale*. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

By private advices received in Washington from Arizona, dated Sept. 28, it is ascertained that the Sonora Silver Mining Company have begun shipping silver from Tubac to San Francisco—about a thousand ounces per week. This will be largely increased in a few weeks, when the amalgamation works are finished. Several other mines are well opened, and smelting commenced, with large returns.

The Apaches were about making a great expedition into Sonora, and the Mexicans were preparing for a large army to resist them.

PESCHIERA's power is fully established in Sonora, GANDARA, the leader of the late rebellion, being entirely deserted by his friends.

Another of the overland mail party, attacked at Dragoon Springs, is dead.

The proceedings of the Rio Grande Convention, [illegible] asking for the [illegible] organization of [illegible] unanimously indorsed by the western portion of the Territory, at a mass meeting held at Tucson.

[illegible] Representative or Senator was voted for in Arizona for the New-Mexico Legislature. On the 2d [illegible] Lieutenant Mowry was reëlected delegate [illegible] by about 3,000 votes. The American [illegible] is largely increased since last year.

[illegible] Mowry had gone to Guayamas, Sonora, [illegible], it is said, from the Legislature of that State [illegible] right of way from Arizona to Port Lobos and Guaymas, for a wagon and railroad, and the transit of silver and goods free of duty.

There is no change, as has been stated, in the regulation concerning letters to the East Indies—the American postage only may be pre-paid.

The franking privilege of the new members of Congress commences on the 4th of March next, and the retiring members will retain it until the first Monday in December following.

All the Departments of the Government are busy preparing their respective reports for Congress.

Thirteen postmasters in Illinois have just been removed from office.

There is the best authority for saying that Gen. Jerez has not been formally dismissed.

Notwithstanding the recently published denial of the truth of the dispatch that our Government has received, through Count Sartiges, the application of the authorities of two of the Friendly Islands for annexation to the United States, the Agent of the Associated Press reiterates the fact, on additional and reliable authority. It should be stated, however, that the action of Count Sartiges was not in his official capacity.

The overland California mail is semi-weekly, but in consideration of the Post-Office Department having consented to change one of the days of departure from San Francisco from Thursday so Friday, the Company run a third mail between that city and Los Angelos.

Republicans Not Allowed to Fire Guns in Washington over their Victory—Celebration Outside the City Limits—The Ins and Outs—Another Hanging Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The election news was so exhilarating to the Republicans and Americans of Washington that they agreed upon one thing—that some gunpowder must fire upon the occasion. Washington is a great place for cannon-firing upon signal occasions. Whenever there is a decided party triumph in Congress, Capitol Hill thunders to the Country round its joy. When the Nebraska bill passed at 1 o'clock in the morning, its friends commenced firing a hundred guns. So when the English bill passed last Winter, at about the usual dinner hour of Congress, the inevitable hundred guns belched forth from Capitol Hill. A shrewd politician *then* remarked: "Wait till October, and see who fires guns!" Well, the supporters of that bill don't have any itching for gunpowder just at present. But the opposition had, on Friday last, and applied to the Mayor for permission to fire the usual guns on the open spot near Indiana-avenue and Third-street. His Honor *refused to allow the guns to be fired*, and stated, moreover, that if they attempted it he would arrest them! He declared that he would allow *no party* to fire guns over a victory while he is Mayor; but his decision at this time against political opponents excites general suspicion that he did not act in good faith, for guns were fired over his own election, and have been fired since then. But be that as it may, the opposition took their cannon *outside of the city limits*, and had the satisfaction of firing one hundred guns over the victory of their friends in Pennsylvania and other States.

Mr. Buchanan is, of course, a little under the weather. One thing should be mentioned in his favor. He does not try to hide from himself the extent of the punishment in Pennsylvania, but owns up very frankly to a tremendous thrashing. Neither does he, like the *Pennsylvanian*, lay all to the tariff, or merely a tariff. He knows well, and does not deny, that Lecomptonism is not popular in his native State.

There has been a hubbub created lately about a timber contract with a Massachusetts Democrat, and gentlemen from New-York are charged with getting the contract annulled. From all I can learn respecting the matter, I judge that both parties would have done well to keep out of print. The Massachusetts contractor has used the Press in his defence, but his contract, it is said, will hardly bear inspection.

Charles H. Barrett, who murdered Reeve Lewis on Capitol Hill last Spring, is to be hung on Friday next, unless he is reprieved, and Mr. Buchanan has been firm in refusing to set aside the verdicts of District juries in such cases, and very wisely. Barrett persists in stating that a man by the name of Williams committed the murder. Williams was tried as an accomplice and sentenced to the Penitentiary.

VYR.

Indiana Election.

Indianapolis, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The returns for members of the Legislature thus far received, show the election of twelve Republicans, three Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and twelve Administration Senators, while there are thirteen Republicans and ten Democrats holding over from last session. To the House, fifty-two Republicans, three Anti-Lecompton, and forty-five Administration Democrats are elected. The official returns of a few counties are not yet received, but will not change this result. The Democratic State Ticket has about 2,500 majority.

Minnesota Election.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Times* of the 17th instant says that the Republicans have elected 33 members of the House and the Democrats 28, and that there are 19 Districts yet to hear from. The vote stands, with 4 Districts still to hear from, 10 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

Arrival of the Third Overland California Mail.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The third Overland Californian Mail arrived last night, bringing letters dated Sept. 24, but no papers. Five passengers came through. The first and second mails from St. Louis were met progressing finely. No Indian interference has thus far been met with.

The Sailing of the Canada.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, Captain Lang, will sail at about 11 o'clock A. M., to-morrow. Her mails close at the Post-Office at 9 A. M., but dispatches for Europe left at the American Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 10 o'clock will be forwarded.

Loss of Steamers Flying Cloud and Rodolph.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The steamer *Flying Cloud* sank at Devil's Island on the 17th inst. The boat cost $55,000, and was insured for $15,000. The condition of her cargo, which was large and valuable, has not been ascertained.

On the same day the steamer *Rodolph* sank at Goose Island. She was valued at $20,000, and was insured for $15,000. Both boats will probably be raised.

Fishing-Vessel and Ten Lives Lost.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Ten lives were lost, consisting of all on board, by the wrecking of the fishing-schooner *E. Atwood*, on the 2d inst., on the North Cape of Prince Edward's Island. She belonged to Westport, Me.

The Balloon Race.

Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Godard, the balloonist, came down last night at about 10½ o'clock, fifteen miles from Sandusky. Steiner, his competitor, came down within a mile of Sandusky at nearly 11 o'clock.

From the Eastern Coast of Africa.

Providence, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The schooner *E. H. Miller*, at this port, from Guillimone river, brings news that Dr. Livingstone had gone up the Nile with his small steamer.

The disturbances with the native tribes continued, and the new Governor had started with a force of three native and forty European troops against them. News had been received of a victory over the natives at Champanzee, on the Zambezi.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Scranton, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

A mass meeting of the friends of Colonel Scranton, to congratulate him upon his election to Congress, assembled here to-day. Speeches were made by William H. Fry, Esq., of New-York, and others. This evening there will be a grand torchlight procession, in which the miners and all connected with the mines will participate. Large delegations from Danville, Bloomburg, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Carbondale are present.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city for 30 hours of yesterday were 61.

The New-Haven County Bank.

New-Haven, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The Committee of Stockholders of the New-Haven County Bank reported to-day, showing that more than half the capital had been wasted by careless speculations, and fixing most of the blame upon the President, who loaned large sums without the previous knowledge of the directors, in one instance $50,000 to Henry Dwight, without taking even his receipt. The report charged gross mismanagement in numerous particulars for years past. The stockholders voted that it was expedient to choose a new Board of Directors, and appointed a Committee to report names next week. The bills of the bank are good. The stockholders only are losers. The report creates a general excitement in the city.

The Long Island Railroad Company.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

There was no meeting of the Long Island Railroad Company to-day, nor has any meeting yet been called.

The Nashville at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The steamer *Nashville*, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$33,072,500
Loans and Discounts	55,940,000
Specie	8,692,000
Amount due from other Banks	7,474,000
Amount due to other Banks	7,653,900
Deposits	22,303,400
Circulation	6,674,000

MEDICAL.

Bellevue Hospital School.

Monday was a grand field day among the medical faculty of Bellevue Hospital. It was the opening day of the Winter session. There was the announcement of an "introductory" from the venerable Dr. Francis, and some capital operations were expected from Dr. James Wood. These proved to be, exsection of the upper jaw of a male for necrosis, induced by exposure to the vapor of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and a similar operation upon the lower jaw of a female for disease produced through the same agency. There was quite a large attendance of practitioners and students.

At 1 o'clock Dr. J. W. Francis entered the theatre accompanied by Dr. Valentine Mott, who in few but appropriate words introduced the lecturer to the audience. With Dr. Mott were many gentlemen of known celebrity in this City, members of the medical staff of the Hospital, and strangers. The Doctor's oration occupied about an hour, and with some felicitous deviations did not differ very materially from the staple "introductories" that always grace such occasions. There was the usual brief glance at the history of anatomical science from Democritus, through Hippocrates and Galen, to the names that grace the revival of learning, and culminating in the name of John Hunter, to whose originality, perseverance, simplicity and singleness of purpose the Doctor paid a warm and graceful tribute. The world had produced one George Washington and one John Hunter. From Hunter and his stupendous museum, the transition was natural to the labors of Dr. Mott and to the efforts he has made to found an anatomical and pathological museum in this City.

Dr. James R. Wood prefaced the operations he was about to perform by a few remarks upon the natural reparative process in case of broken or diseased bone. He glanced at the position originally determined by Dr. Hamel, that bone is naturally secreted from the inner surface of the periosteum. He adverted to the practical use that might be made of this natural law. In many cases amputation had been rendered unnecessary, merely by detaching the living periosteum from the dead bone, and so allowing the dead section to separate. A little girl was brought into the operating theatre who had suffered from necrosis of the patella. The periosteum had been elevated, the dead bone removed, and the living membrane had secreted a new "knee cap," certainly more bulky than the original one, but moving freely over the face of the joint.

The same principle, said the Doctor, would apply to necrosis affecting the lower jaw or bones of the face generally. He showed a girl who had suffered removal of the entire lower jaw, (condyles and processes,) and who, nevertheless, had now a tolerably useful jaw. A stout young man was introduced, who, for the same calamity, and from the same cause, the vapors of phosphorus applied through carious teeth and exposed bone, had lost by operation the whole of the lower jaw.

A young woman was subjected to operation for removal, as it was supposed, of the entire lower jaw. The necessary incisions were made, the periosteum separated where it could be, and the chain saw applied a few moments, it appearing that in this instance the bone was sound at its articulations. The woman bore the operation pretty well.

The next patient, an adult, was one in whose case it was necessary to remove the whole of the upper maxillary bone of the right side, the malar bone and the orbital plate of the frontal bone being also implicated. The operation was one involving much dexterity of manipulation as well as anatomical familiarity with the parts, but it was accomplished with great coolness and very quietly.

When the allotted tasks of the day were over, Dr. Wood alluded to some matters of detail connected with the Hospital, regretting that by a vote of the Governors, it was incumbent on each student to pay $5 on his entrance, for which, however, he would have given to him a certificate of attendance. The whole affair passed off more than creditably.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Medical College, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth-avenue, was crowded Monday night by an audience which assembled there to listen to the introductory address of the regular Winter course of lectures for the session of 1858–'59. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, after which the President, Edward Delafield, M. D., delivered an address to the graduates of the evening, and conferred degrees upon the following candidates

Alexander Taylor Bell, A. M., New-York City; Jas. Gerrit Bradt, Massachusetts; Charles Alfred Brownell, Rensselaer County, N. Y.; James Francis Conway, New-York City; Edward Barry Dalton, A. B., Massachusetts; James Forrester, Jr., New-York City; Michael Kelly Hogan, New-York City; Joseph Ambrose Kerrigan, A. M., New-York City; David Little, A. B., Otsego County, N. Y.; Samuel Paul McIlroy, Kings County, N. Y.; David Burges Miller, A. M., New-York City; Charles Horace Osborne, New-Jersey; George Augustus Ostrander, A. M., Kings County, N. Y.; John Adams Robinson, A. B., Connecticut; Charles Porter Russell, New-York City; A. Heermance Smith, Saratoga County, N. Y.; Robert Stone, New-York City; James Wilkinson, Richmond County, N. Y.; Andrew Jackson Willets, A. M., New-York City.

Willard Parker, M. D., Professor of Surgery, then came forward amid loud applause and delivered the introductory address. His theme was "The Progress of the Science of Medicine and its Influences." He sketched the history of the Æsculapian art from the earliest time to the present, and proceeded to show what it had done and what it might yet do. *First*—He showed that it had kept pace with all the other sciences. *Second*—He demonstrated its influences and advances since the time of Bacon, and again from the epoch of the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey. *Third*—He dwelt upon its influence on the practice of the profession; the doctors now relied on Nature more, and stood by simply to afford her assistance in overcoming disease. *Fourth*—He inculcated the lesson that the laws of health, if carried out strictly, could produce good morals, good intellect, and good social relations; the science of medicine demonstrated these laws. Preachers might preach of the torments of purgatory, gibbets might be erected and prisons built, but all the preaching and all the terrors of the law would be of no avail if the physical system was not all right.

At the close of Dr. Parker's address a benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, and the audience, after looking through the lecture-rooms, which were all thrown open for inspection, with the curiosities of the profession which they contained, gradually left the building.

Message of the Governor of Vermont.

Gov. Hall, of Vermont, writes a short and explicit Message to the State Legislature; setting forth the prosperous condition of the State and the fact that the debt is very small. The following extract, from the part of the Message which relates to Slavery, is to the point:

"There is reason to hope that the extra-judicial opinions of the majority of the judges in the Dred Scott case, contrary as they are to the plain language of the Constitution, to the facts of history, and to the dictates of common humanity, will meet the fate which has attended those of the judges in the parent country, and that liberty will be eventually established in spite of them."

The Governor adds:

"The people of Vermont, mindful of the history of its early settlers in their struggle against injustice and oppression from without, have deeply sympathized in the extraordinary and protracted sufferings of the people of Kansas in the cause of liberty and right, and now greet them on the favorable prospect of a happy and successful termination of their patriotic labors."

Jurisdiction in Slaver Cases.

In the United States Circuit Court at Boston Judge Sprague presiding, in the case of Captain Townsend, of the slaver *Echo*, the Court laid down the law as follows in relation to the question of jurisdiction in slaver cases:

"By the Constitution of the United States, all offences against her laws, committed within the limits of the country, are to be tried within the State and district where such offences were committed. This is provided by the Constitution. For offences committed on the high seas, the Constitution makes no special provision, but has left it for Congress to enact such laws as may be deemed proper. On this point several acts have been passed, one in 1790, and another as late as 1835. By the general provisions of both, it is enacted that when a crime is committed on the high seas the offenders shall be tried in the district in which they are first apprehended, or into which they are first brought after the offence is committed. But from the terms of the statutes some doubts have arisen as to their true meaning, and to the true exposition which should be given to them. The one statute contemplates that a party may be found in a judicial district, and if first apprehended there, there he is tried, and the other has reference to cases where the party is brought into the district, and the question arises, what is the meaning of the term, 'being brought into a district?'

The true interpretation of the term seemed to him without doubt to mean the first district into which a prisoner is brought after he is apprehended. A sailor may commit an offence on board a vessel, and be taken into a port, and from thence taken to another port and district, and still be apprehended and tried in the latter, for it is in the district in which he is apprehended that he must be tried. But there are laws of the United States which give certain officers of the Government the power of apprehension on the high seas; and a party thus apprehended must be tried in the district into which he is first brought. If first brought into the district of Massachusetts then he must be tried here, if first carried into another district then it is there that he must be tried."

It is under this decision that the venue for Townsend's trial is changed from Boston to Key West.

Fatal Disaster to Fishing Vessels.

The following account of a reported disaster to the fishing fleet of Maine and Massachusetts is from the Bath (Me.) *Tribune* of Monday:

"We are informed by a gentleman from Westport, who is extensively engaged in the fishing business, that a reliable report has just been received there of the loss on North Cape, Prince Edward's Island, during the week before last—precise day not given—of over thirty sail of fishing vessels belonging all along the coast of this State and Massachusetts. The only definite particulars received relate to the new mackerel schooner *E. Atwood*, Stinson Jewett, master, of Westport, which was lost with every soul on board. The crew consisted of ten persons, including the officers. So far as we have been able to learn, their names are as follows: Stinson Jewett, master; Abner Jewett, brother of the master, and both of Westport; Woodbury Greenleaf, son of Westbrook Greenleaf, Esq., of Westport; Bradford Higgins, whose father is toll-gatherer at the Woolwich and Westport bridge; Eben Baxter, of Boothbay; Thomas Bingley, of Georgetown, and Thaxter Lake, of Richmond. We have just learned that C. Donahue, of Westport; James Hodgdon, of Boothbay, and Samuel Donsett, of ——, were among the lost. The cook, name not given, belonged in Richmond. The schooner was 88 tons, belonged to E. Tarbox, of Westport, and not insured."

The correspondent of the *Advertiser*, at Cascumpec, Prince Edward Island, under date of Oct. 6, gives the following additional particulars:

"This island has just been visited by a severe storm, causing a serious loss of life and property among the American fishing fleet. The storm commenced on the evening of Friday, the 1st inst., and continued with great severity through Saturday and Saturday night. The schooner *John Bell*, Hopkins, master, of Vinalhaven, is ashore on the Sand Hills to the south of this harbor; crew saved. The vessel has bilged, and will be sold at auction on Monday next. The schooner *E. Atwood*, Stinson Jewett, master, of Westport, Me., came on shore on Saturday night near the North Cape: all hands lost. One man was found locked in the rigging, and three others have since drifted on shore. The four bodies have been buried on the island. The crew consisted of nine, viz.: Stinson Jewett, Levi W. Greenleaf, Thatcher Lake, Cornelius Donahue, Angus M. Ives, B. Higgins, Eben Baxter, Thomas Dingley, Albion Gray, (the bodies of the latter four were found.) The vessel is a total wreck, and but little will be saved from her. She was a fine vessel, built last Spring, owned by Ezekiel Tarbox, of Westport. There were about two hundred sail of this harbor when the gale commenced; about twenty got in, the rest put to sea. The above-mentioned vessels are the only ones wrecked at this end of the island. We hear, however, that there are three vessels ashore between Malpec Harbor and New-London Head, and that one is the *Columbia*, McFarlane, Master, of Belfast, and that all hands are lost. We are not sure that this report is correct, but fear it is. Since the storm a large number of vessels have left for home, nearly all with small fares. Mackerel have not bit well this season, but a small part of the usual quantity has been taken."

The Union of Republicans and Americans.

From the Washington Union.

We respectfully suggest that since there seems to be growing up so much business between these two miserable factions they should establish regular diplomatic intercourse—that there should be accredited to each concern diplomatic representatives. "All hail," says the Albany *Evening Journal*, on the occasion of the "union" in Westchester County, in New-York, on their local nominations. We are told that the "Republicans" were quite unanimous, and that the Americans were nearly so. They even consent to call their ticket the "Opposition" to drop the name of each party. This strikes us as very sensible. Four years is a long time for a vagrant to hold his own name. We have expected this result, and are prepared next year for a "Great Opposition Party." The constituent force may disagree about Slavery, but then the Republicans have got a little tired of that "principle," and evidently intend to work away from it. How they will agree about the prohibition against naturalization to twenty-one years, and in proscribing all persons of foreign birth except negroes, we are at a loss to comprehend. If the Americans give up Americanism, and the Republicans give up negroism, they will make a nice show at the elections hereafter. At all events, the South Americans will have a good time of it; but the Fusion in the North unite in utterly condemning the South.

Innocent Amusements of the Baltimore Youth.—Yesterday afternoon, while a youth named William Cord, about 18 years of age, was returning from Mr. Vinigar's, on the Philadelphia road, on his way to his father's house, he was stopped near the eastern fence of Patterson's Park by a party of five lads, the eldest about 16 years of age, who asked him to let them shoot at him with a double-barreled gun. He being frightened, gave his consent, when one of the party leveled the gun and shot him through his hand which was resting on the fence. The weapon was loaded with balls, one of which passed through the palm of his right hand, severing the artery and caused a considerable loss of blood, while another ball passed through the index finger and shattered the bone. Sergeant Cabback hearing the report of the gun, hurried to the spot, and conveyed the boy to the office of Dr. Dwinelle, who took a piece of the bone out and dressed the wound, after which he was taken to his father's house. Policemen proceeded in search of the guilty parties, who, however, escaped, though pursued for several miles on the road leading to Patapsco Neck, where they concealed themselves in a marsh.—*Baltimore American.*

Police Intelligence.

Bogus Medical Publications.—A man in New-York, styling himself Dr. Hankinson, has for some time past published and circulated a sheet, which he sells for a cent, purporting to be "The New-York Journal." To such postmasters as would consent to act as agents, he allowed a commission of 25 per cent., and upon some medical nostrums a larger gratuity. A Kentucky Postmaster forwarded to our Mayor more than a thousand of these papers, which from time to time have been forwarded to him. The Doctor, for a dollar, would forward "sympathetic cards," the character of the "journal" being quite in accordance with other similar indecent and catchpenny publications. Sergeant Birney made an affidavit of its scandalous character, of the indecency of its advertisements, and that it was calculated to swindle the community. Thereupon the Mayor granted his warrant, and the Doctor was arrested at his place of business in Nassau-street in this City. He was held to bail in $500 to answer at the Sessions. The Police seized the contents of his office.

Robbed in His Own House.—Mr. Edward Harrison keeps a lodging-house at No. 179 Chatham-street, and a young man named John B. Carson has lately been a regular customer there. On Monday night Carson came in late, when all the rooms were filled; the landlord, being an exceedingly obliging man, and wishing to accommodate his lodger, whom he esteemed as a good fellow, although a little too much given to drink and late hours, put up a bed for him in his own room. Carson saw Harrison deposit his money, gold watch and a silver goblet in the safe, and put the key under his pillow, previous to retiring. Waiting till Harrison was sound asleep, Carson then abstracted the key from under the pillow, opened the safe, and possessed himself of the contents—$86 59 in money, a two hundred dollar gold watch and the silver goblet—quietly left the premises, and hid his booty in a vacant lot in Oliver-street. Harrison yesterday looked after the absconding lodger, found him, and recovered the money and property. Carson was furnished a safe and free lodging in the Tombs.

Clogging the Wheels of Justice.—It will be remembered that several days ago two Scotchmen, named Archibald M'Allister and George Smith, were arrested charged with attempting to kidnap John Edwards, a sailor. Smith pleaded guilty and M'Allister was to have been tried yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions. A German, named John Friend, arrested Edwards in Brooklyn on a charge of grand larceny, claiming to be a Deputy Sheriff, locked him up in a Brooklyn Station-house and prevented his appearance against M'Allister, the result of which was that the latter was discharged. It was afterwards ascertained that Friend is not a Deputy Sheriff, that no complaint had been made of larceny against Edwards, and that his arrest was to secure the discharge of M'Allister. Friend was accordingly arrested and locked up to answer for interference with the revolution of the wheels of Justice.

A Discordant and Desperate Musician.—Ernest Spancel was arrested yesterday charged with attempting to take the life of Francis Guin, residing at No. 239 Avenue A. Spancel and Guin are Germans, and both belong to the same musical society. There was a meeting of the society at a hall in Avenue B, and Spancel considered himself insulted by some slurring remarks passed by Guin upon his musical talent. Spancel left the hall and shortly returned, rushed upon Guin and stabbed him twice in the head, after which he drew a pistol and attempted to shoot him. The bystanders rushed to the rescue of Guin and prevented the firing of the pistol. It was a doubled-barreled pistol, and both barrels were loaded and capped. Spancel was taken before Justice Brennan and held to bail to answer.

The Counterfeit on the People's Bank.—The new counterfeit of $20 on the People's Bank of this City, notwithstanding the number of arrests heretofore made, are still offered freely in the City, with but few takers, however. A young man, who subsequently gave his name as John Cotney, passed one of the bills at the lager-bier saloon of John Fair, No. 443 First-avenue. Cotney was committed by Justice Quackenbush. At Essex Market Prison, a young man, giving the name of John Thompson, is locked up to await identification by some party upon whom he has passed one of the bills. Storekeepers and others are requested to take a look at the fellow, and by his identification secure his punishment.

Another Arrest for Mutiny.—Last evening Officer Cornell, of the Harbor Police, boarded the bark *Contest*, which arrived during the day from Altata, Gulf of California, and arrested a colored man, named Alexander Cook, for stabbing the Captain while on the voyage. The officer, while attempting to arrest him, was assaulted by Cook with a knife, and, to save himself from injury, and also to effect the arrest, was obliged to fell him to the deck with his baton, and immediately handcuffed him, brought him ashore and locked him up in the Second Ward Station-house. This morning he was handed over to the United States Marshal, who committed him for trial.

Highway Robbery.—As Michael McGuire, residing at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, was going home at 3 yesterday morning, a man suddenly dodged behind him, pushed him down and robbed him, after which he took to his heels. Officers Weeks and Mason, of the Twenty-first Precinct, hearing McGuire shout "Police," and seeing a man running, gave chase after the fugitive, and captured him in a new building. The prisoner, a young German, gave his name as Frederick Smith, and says he is a baker, but refused to give any further particulars regarding himself. Justice Quackenbush locked him up for trial.

Attempt to Kill.—A young boatman, named Stephen Hart, attempted, between 12 and 1 yesterday morning, to take the life of John Ward, residing in Thirty-third-street, near First-avenue. The interference of parties present prevented his effecting his purpose. Officer Weeks, of the Twenty-first Ward, arrested him and conveyed him to the Station-house, where he was placed under lock and key.

Thieving Servant Girl.—Jane Harris, an Irish girl, lately employed as servant in the family of Mr. Benjamin Kellogg, No. 53 East Broadway, was arrested, Monday, charged with stealing $75 worth of jewelry and clothing. None of the stolen property was found. She was locked up in the Tombs.

Coroner's Inquests.

The Well that Caved In.—An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital upon the body of Levy Spires, the man who died from injuries received by falling on Saturday morning, down a well, corner of Bowery and Grand-street. No evidence was elicited showing what contractor took the job of filling the well. The books at the Street Commissioner's office threw no light on the matter. The following verdict was rendered: "That deceased came to his death from injuries received by falling into a well at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery. The Jury believe that the said well was insufficiently covered for the security of persons passing, but are unable to ascertain to whom the contract to fill it was given, and who left it in such an unsafe condition."

Supposed Suicide.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, which was found dead at Tubby Hook. The clothing of the deceased—gray coat, black pants, silk vest and felt hat—were found on the pier. The deceased was of medium height, black hair, 35 years old, and appeared to have been in the water about twenty-four hours. A verdict of "supposed suicide by drowning" was rendered.

Fatal Explosion.—Alonzo Sherman died yesterday at the City Hospital from injuries received a few days ago by the bursting of a gun which he was in the act of firing at a duck in the harbor. Coroner Perry held an inquest, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered. The deceased was a native of this City, 25 years of age and unmarried.

☞ Meyer's MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜ TO ERADICATE AND DESTROY BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

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☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

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☞ Wedding-Cards and Notes of Invitation—"At Home" and "At Church," engraved and printed in the most artistic and fashionable manner by HYATT, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane. The oldest establishment in the City.

MARRIED.

Dore—Updike.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, by the Rev. Dr. Winter, Joseph Dore to Miss Mary A. Updike, all of this City.

Hollinsworth—Turner.—On Monday, Oct. 18, by the Rev. J. Poisal, John H. Hollingsworth, Jr., of this City, to Miss Sue S. Turner, of Paterson, N. J.

Cornell—Banta.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, at the residence of the bride, No. 34 Troy-st., by the Rev. G. A. Peltz, Mr. Robert G. Cornell to Miss Mary M. Banta, all of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

Briggs—Jones.—At East Chester, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 18, by the Rev. William Ross, James M. Briggs to Susan L. Jones, both of East Chester.

DIED.

Gunther.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 19, after a lingering illness, Mary Magdalen, wife of Christian G. Gunther.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, from her late residence, northwest corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., on Friday, Oct. 22, at 1 P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Weekes.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 18, of consumption, Warren W. Weekes, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Geo. S. Weekes, No. 137 East 22d-st., on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

Morrison.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 18, of consumption, Thomas R. Morrison, aged 31 years, member of the Typographical Union No. 6, New-York; also, member of Alpha Lodge, F. and A. M., of New-Orleans.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

Gascoigne.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 19, James B. Gascoigne, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 63 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.

McDonnell.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, Mrs. Margaret S., wife of Thomas McDonnell, Esq., of New-Orleans, aged 36 years, a native of Richmond, Va.

The relatives and friends of her brothers, Robert L., [illegible] P., and Thomas Smith, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Robert L. Smith, No. 181 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

Theall.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 19, Billa Theall, in the 90th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, where the friends of the family are invited to attend.

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NOTICE.

The undersigned have issued their catalogues of Houses and Lots at private sale, which can be had on application at the office No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Jacob S. Baker.

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A LIBRARY FOR WOMEN.—A MEETING will be held and discourses delivered in the Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church on TUESDAY EVENING next, Oct. 26th, on—*The Necessity of Mental Culture in Women.* The need of a first-class female library in this City will be discussed, together with other questions of public interest.

The following distinguished gentlemen will attend:
The Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
The Hon. JAMES T. BRADY,
The Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
The Rev. T. L. CUYLER,
PETER COOPER.

Speakers—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and the Rev. T. L. CUYLER.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE, Oct. 18, 1858.—Letters for California will be forwarded by such route as the writers may distinctly designate on the face of the envelope, as "Overland," or "*via* Panama," (or "*via* Tehuantepec," when that route is in operation.)

Letters not specially marked, and all printed matter, will be sent as usual *via* Panama.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR California and South Pacific Coast, per United States steamer *Star of the West*, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

THE BEST PICTORIAL NEWSPAPER ever published in the United States. See HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.

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[illegible] WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE [illegible] general appearance, and closely [illegible] for inclosing my original and [illegible] been offered for sale. The public [illegible] notified that the article invented [illegible] and prepared by me bears the [illegible] "PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE" [illegible] the name of no person other than myself on the [illegible] the public are notified that no person is [illegible] by me to manufacture "PROFESSOR WOOD'S RESTORATIVE," at any other place than at the [illegible] of O. J. WOOD & CO., in the cities of New-York and St. Louis, and none manufactured elsewhere, or by any other person, is my genuine "RESTORATIVE."

As might be expected from the wonderful and world-wide reputation of "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative," which is, probably, greater than that of any other specific ever presented to the American public—as the only article ever discovered adequate to restore the Hair to the head when bald, and to its natural color when gray, counterfeiters and imitators are springing up in every direction. *But the public shall be protected.* Not long since I exposed a dangerous counterfeit, prepared in the City of New-York, and enjoined and prosecuted the counterfeiters, compelling some of them to abscond to avoid the merited punishment of the law. And all persons who shall persist in selling any article under the guise of my trade-mark and name, will be handed over to my counsel to be prosecuted with the utmost rigor, *for I am determined to protect my rights from encroachment, and the public from fraud.*

Any information as to counterfeits or imitations will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded, if transmitted to me or my counsel, Messrs. Britton & Ely, No. 38 William-st., in the City of New-York. O. J. WOOD.
New-York, Oct. 13, 1858.

Will the *Evening Post* copy this one week in daily and twice in weekly, and also Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Utica, Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo papers do the same and send bill to O. J. WOOD & CO., No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1858, and continue until March, 1859, at the rooms in the New-York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

Professor R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., will lecture on *Chemistry*, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

Professor George Thurber will lecture on *Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany*, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

Tickets may be had of
THOMAS T. GREEN, Broadway, corner 14th-st.
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JAMES T. MAXWELL, No. 86 William-st.
Price of either ticket, $10; for both, $15.

W. F. SHAW'S
PATENT
GAS STOVES.
ATMOSPHERIC AIR AND GAS COMBINED.
For heating rooms of every description and size, PARLORS, BATH ROOMS, SLEEPING ROOMS, EXTENSION ROOMS, where there are no chimneys, &c., &c. HALLS, BED ROOMS, BATH ROOMS, and ALL SMALL ROOMS heated by the gas drawn from the common brackets at a *less expense than by the ordinary methods.*
The only true principle, whereby all unpleasant and injurious odors are avoided. WARRANTED by far SUPERIOR to any other invention for COOKING OR HEATING BY GAS, ever offered to the public.
We have introduced some NEW PATTERNS this season, and have REDUCED THE PRICES, so as to come within the reach of all. Sold only by
GEO. L. CANNON,
NO. 406 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STEAM ALE.
THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY,
Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine-st., and No. 17 Downing-st.,
BREWERS OF
EXTRA SUPERIOR
PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES
and
PORTERS,
for
DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING.
Brewed by the new process of Steam.
The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.
All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only.
Office No. 38 Carmine-st.,
Between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Assets, Aug. 1, 1858	$2,377,554
Total Dividends paid	1,070,650
Total Claims by death, paid	1,384,750

This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans of one half of life premiums, economy of management. Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents.
ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
B. C. Miller, Sec'y. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Eighth Congressional District Convention, held at the house of Hibbard & McCoy, 4th-av. and 32d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, CONRAD SWACKHAMER was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress.
THOS. CUSHING, Chairman.
J. Keynton, John Magaulty, } Secretaries.

ORDINATION.—CYRUS F. TOLMAN, ASSISTANT Missionary to Assam, will be ordained in Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE BEST PICTORIAL NEWSPAPER ever published in the United States. See HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND truly trustworthy young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough cook of meats and soups; and is an excellent baker of bread and plain pastry. Also, by her friend, as chambermaid and seamstress or would act as seamstress, being fully competent to cut and fit. Both have first-class references from former places. Any family requiring such will call at No. 108 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-RATE cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can produce the best City reference. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. She has a daughter aged 14 who wants a place to do light chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse or to sew; together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one an experienced cook, fully capable in all kinds of meats, pastry, cake, jellies, &c.; the other as chambermaid and waiter, fine laundress, &c.; also, by a smart Protestant girl, as competent nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. All with good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; is thoroughly competent to undertake either of the above situations, and can furnish most unexceptionable City references. Apply for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a neat, obliging, and capable servant; has the most satisfactory references for character and experience; wages moderate; also, a very nice young girl as child's nurse, or for up-stairs work; wages $4. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging in every capacity; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at Dr. JOSLIN'S, No. 72 University-place, corner of 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY recommended Protestant girls; one is a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands her business perfectly, both in plain and fancy style; the other is a perfect laundress, or would act as chambermaid, and assist with fine washing, ironing and fluting, &c.; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUATIONS; one to do cooking, washing and ironing; the other to go as nurse, seamstress or chambermaid and sewing; both girls have good references from their last places. Call, for 2 days, at No. 163 East 28th-st., 3d floor, back room, 2 doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid, in a private family; is an excellent seamstress; understands all family sewing, and can come well recommended from her last places. Call at No. 372 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., top floor, room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do waiting or up-stairs work, and fine washing and ironing; is a good sewer; is fond of children; can have the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 689 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—BY AN OBLIGING AND WILLING Protestant girl, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; or would do the chamberwork and plain sewing, or waiting; has the best of City references; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as cook, who could assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; they both wish to go together. Best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITUATIONS; one as nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; three years' reference, if required; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Call for two days at No. 199 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED chambermaid and seamstress who has lived 13 years in her last place. Can give the best of reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children; would have no objection to make herself otherwise useful; well recommended. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class meat and pastry cook, understands all its branches, also jellies, soups and game, and is willing and obliging. Good reference given. Call at No. 9 East 12th-st., near 5th-av., at her last employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; understands her business thoroughly. The best City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 62 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or waiter, by a steady and reliable girl, who has been employed several years in that capacity; refers to her present employers, No. 58 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as family seamstress; would be willing to take charge of one or two children, or would travel; best of reference from her last employer. Address note, or apply personally, to No. 156 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a first-class laundress or chambermaid; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 86 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small family as cook, washer and ironer; can make excellent bread. May be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 96 East 27th-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; has no objection to assist at chamberwork. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st., basement.

WANTED.—A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A PROTESTANT, kind and experienced with children, and can be highly recommended, desires a situation as nurse and chambermaid in a respectable private family. Address A. J., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, Welsh and German; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and sewer; wish to be situated together in a small private family. Reference from four to five years. Can be seen at No. 35 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl lately arrived from Ireland wishes a situation as seamstress and to assist in minding children; is a first-rate embroiderer; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 49 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LADY'S MAID OR seamstress, by a perfectly competent young woman, who has two years' reference from her present employer. Call at No. 162 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist in the washing; best City reference given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 79 Frankfort-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 197 East 24th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 214 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Bank-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from last place. Address or call, for two days, at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse, chambermaid, and sewing; or chamberwork and waiting. Has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 259 1st-av., 3d floor, front room, near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET-NURSE BY a tidy, respectable married woman; is young and healthy, her baby going on 7 weeks old. Can be seen at No. 574 2d-st., between 35th and 36th sts., 3d story.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City references. Address for two days, J. S., Box No. 194, this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Apply at her employer's, No. 205 West 31st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress. Call at No. 9 West 16th-st., from 10 to 2, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION in a small genteel family, to do washing and ironing and plain cooking. Can be seen at the residence of her last employers, No. 168 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and laundress; has best of City reference from her last place of 2 years. Apply at No. 268 West 29th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook or to do general housework. Apply at No. 129 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 222½ 17th-st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 270 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the grocery store. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine laundress, by a very competent English girl, with good City reference. To be seen, until suited, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands all kinds of dessert, and is a good baker; can give good City references. Inquire at No. 230 6th-av., near 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED.—A WOMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as cook, who has lived in English and French families; has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOMAN who understands the French and American cooking. No objections to assist with the washing if required. The most satisfactory City reference can be given from families that she has been living with. She can be seen at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waiter or chambermaid, and to do sewing; can do fine washing neatly, and also cut and make children's dresses; will be found trustworthy; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Address C. D., No. 850 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., in the store, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, Protestant, in the City or a short distance in the country, to do up-stair work or assist in general housework in a respectable private family; understands the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4th floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent woman, who can give the best of City reference. She understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and is experienced in her duties. Apply for two days at No. 301 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; is kind and obliging and fond of children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 Amity-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION; she is a most excellent cook, understands baking and pastry; she is a good laundress; she has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 394 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman and niece; one as competent laundress; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist with the washing; makes up ladies' fineries in the best style; has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands her business perfectly well. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., first floor. Can give the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN of steady habits, a situation as a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid in a private family; is a good, plain seamstress; if required, has the very best of City references from some of the most respectable families. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; both have the best of City reference from their last places. Inquire at No. 59 29th-st., third door from 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good fine washer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one to do chamberwork or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; the other to cook, wash and iron. Good City references. Can be seen at No. 413 Hudson-st., on the 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 567 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the kitchen if required; can produce good City references from her last place, where she has lived 17 months. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Good reference given. Call at No. 12 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the general housework of a small private family, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 156 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework and assist in washing and ironing; would like to go a short distance in the country. Has good references. Apply at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid or waiter, or chambermaid, to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City references. Can be seen at her last employer's till suited, No 52 Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business in all its capacities. Can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 183 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. No objection to a short distance in the country, has lived 4 years in her present situation, from which she can be seen and recommended. Apply at No. 137 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had five years' experience as cutter, a situation in a ladies' and children's furnishing or mantilla and cloak establishment. A line addressed to M. E., Station D., No. 12 Astor-place, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse or chambermaid, has no objection to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one as chambermaid or waiter; the other as nurse and seamstress; can embroider very neatly; can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 27th-st.; best City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as nurse and plain sewing; can take care of a baby from its birth; no objection to the entire charge of the nursery. The best City reference given. Call at No. 110 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; can dress hair and do up fine muslins in a satisfactory manner; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; she has lived three years in her last place, and can produce the best of reference. Apply, for four days, at No. 207 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; would prefer a private family, but will not object to a hotel or private boarding-house; can give good City reference. Call at No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children and do sewing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 875 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF SEVENTEEN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 62 East 27th-st., where she has lived for the last three and a half years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 Crosby-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, LADIES' and gentlemen's washing. Address C. R. No. 129 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 4th floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, to take in washing and ironing, or would go out by the day. Inquire at No. 83 West 19th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH unexceptionable City reference, a situation as waiter in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 163 East 12th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in the washing; references unexceptionable. Address No. 118 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. The best City reference. Call at No. 235 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiter; no objection to the country. Good City reference given. To be seen, for two days, at 269 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as waitress in a private family. Good City reference given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Call at No. 114 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 265 5th-av.—her present employer's.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing and ironing to do, at No. 200 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid and waiter. Apply corner 1st-av. and East 23d-st., southeast corner.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waiter, or would go as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do the fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging, and fond of children; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference; is capable of filling either situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 271 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; no objection to travel; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, as a first-rate cook, by a respectable woman, who would assist with the washing and ironing; and as chambermaid and laundress, by an English Protestant woman who understands fine washing and ironing. Both have excellent City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 228 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a very good, plain cook and to assist with the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands care of milk and butter; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 248 East 9th-st., back basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel; can do fine washing and ironing; has 3 years and 4 months' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is experienced in sickness; is faithful and obliging; has nearly five years' unexceptionable reference; also, a Protestant young girl, for any light work; can sew. Can be seen at No. 463 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private gentleman's family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. For particulars, call at No. 192 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a growing child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and assist in anything required; is a good sewer; has worked at dressmaking some time, and done sewing by the week for families. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION, as cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country, and is willing to assist in the washing and make herself agreeable; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 194 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress, in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman; is a first-rate cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 35 4th-st., corner Horatio-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH girl, to do general housework in a small family: she wishes to make herself generally useful. Good City reference. Apply at No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, baking and pastry; would go in the country. Wages $8 to $10. Excellent City reference. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do light chamberwork; is a neat sewer and understands hair-dressing perfectly. Satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 194 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel with an invalid lady. Understands doing fine muslins, and French fluting. Best of recommendations. Apply for two days at 331 6th-av., fancy store, near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place, which she lived in 5 years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 180 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 295 West 17th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Has no objections to children or plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference given. Call at No. 128 Chrystie-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON, a situation to do cooking or general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 86 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
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Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.

Gold Watches from $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

$500 WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, WHOSE great reverse of fortune compels her to seek by public advertisement the acquaintance of some party who would advance $500, with which sum she purposes taking a house, and would give board, with her time and attention, for compensation. References given. Address C. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days, after which an interview can be had if required.

FRENCH CHINA, FINE STONE AND GLASS WARE, AT LOW PRICES.—The subscriber is constantly importing the above goods, of the newest patterns and best quality, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any house in the City. P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE VERY HEAVY TURNING lathe, with back power, wooden shears, slide rest, with belts, hangers, pulleys, tools, &c; also, one large face lathe, with stand, belts, pulleys, chucks, &c.—the two for $60. Apply to D. MILTON, Greenpoint, near the Ferry.

TIMES BUILDING JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Every description of Card and Job Printing can be executed at this office, at reasonable prices, and of the best quality. Entrance from Park-row or Nassau-st., under *Times* Counting-room. H. S. TAYLOR.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

NEW IRON PLANER FOR SALE—PRICE $300. Will plane six feet long and twenty-two inches wide. Apply at No. 175 1st-st., Williamsburg, third floor.

SAFE WANTED—LARGE SIZE. ADDRESS BOX 1,271 Post-Office, stating maker's name and where it can be seen.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CYLINDER PRESS of medium size. Apply at No. 171 West-st.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL scientific landscape gardener, florist and horticulturist of many years experience in this country and in Europe; has laid out and afterwards managed some of the finest country seats in America, to which reference will be given; can execute the work by contract or otherwise; and furnish teams, good working men, ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., &c., on moderate terms; has letters of recommendation from Dr. Lindley and the late J. C. Louden, of the Encyclopedia of London, also from first-class families in this City. Address LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would assist in waiting, if required; would be willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the city or country or any part of the former. The best of City reference as to sobriety, capability and honesty. Can be seen by addressing JAMES, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN wishes to bind himself as an apprentice to the engineering business or to a surveyor; has some experience in it; understands mensuration perfectly well; wages not so much an object. The best City reference will be given. No objection to go to any part of the country. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., room No. 12. J. CAHILL.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, a situation for self and wife; no children; man as gardener or coachman, having had experience in the care of horses, or to do any respectable work; wife is a good washer and ironer, and to do general housework; have no objections to go to any part of the country. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is well acquainted in the City; understands taking the proper care of horses, and has had much experience as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and will give reference to his late employer; will go in the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office; will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an experienced and capable man, who will show ten years of service in one family; being a single man has no objection to travel; has lived in one family all the time he has been in New-York. A line for B. B., COACHMAN, at No. 746 Broadway, will meet due attention until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant who perfectly understands his business; he is a good and careful driver and knows the City well; has no objection to the country, and can come well recommended from his last and former employers; can be seen for two days at Disney's Sadlery, No. 125½ 4th-av., or address JAMES, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENTRY, COLLECTING or general clerk, by a lad nearly eighteen years old; quick and correct at figures; writes well; willing to make himself useful to his employer; has been in business for two years; can give best of reference, both to present employer and elsewhere. Address P. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation; he is a first-rate coachman and a thorough groom; understands the duties of a coachman well; is a careful and experienced driver; is well acquainted with the City, and can give first-rate City references; would have no objection to the country, and is willing to make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady temperate habits as waiter, having served in some of the first families in Europe; understands his business thoroughly. Produces the highest testimonials, and will accept very moderate wages for the Winter. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skillful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address D. S., box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN JUST disengaged, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to City or any part of the country, and has the best of City references. Call or direct to J. S., at Mr. Young's, carriage maker, No. 7 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT man, as waiter, in a private family, or would take charge of an invalid; is strictly temperate and honest, and a first class waiter; references from the first families in the City. Address J. H., No. 38 Hudson-st.; or R. H. TIMPSON, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAREFUL MAN, employment as care-taker on a gentleman's country residence during his absence in the Winter; will be recommended by the gentleman whose place he cared for the past two years. Address I. CHAMBERLAIN, Union Post-Office, N. J., until Nov. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a single young Englishman, who perfectly understands his business; also, the care of horses. Can be well recommended by his last employer, left this day. Can be seen at the Lawyers' Office, No. 9 Chambers-st. this City, 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man, who understands taking care of horses and carriages, and can do most any work on a garden or farm. Address, for two days, L. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as clerk or porter, in a commission or wholesale house, or in a position where he can make himself useful. Salary not so much an object as a permanent place. Address J. Q., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands both, and the laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended from his last place; has eleven years' experience. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good recommendations; a married man's place preferred. Address J. G. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has no objection to go South, as he is accustomed to the climate, and can give the best of references. Address M. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; will be highly recommended; has driven in the City for many years; is a first-rate groom; is a Protestant. Address S. J., for 5 days, at Campbell's Saddlery, No. 50 4th-av. He is a useful man.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as waiter in a private family; is a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant, and can be well recommended. Address R. P. S., at Mr. ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTABLE family, a native of France, a place in a family as waiter. He understands his business perfectly, and has the best references. Address, in writing, E. M., No. 61 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who understands his business, and who has got good City references; any commands for H. B., by calling or leaving a line at Mr. Tilford's grocery store, No. 10 Bowery, will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT. THE ADVERTISER is a rapid, plain writer, and correct accountant, and would employ his time in copying or posting accounts, at a moderate compensation. Address C. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family. He has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses in every respect. City reference can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 888 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family. Is a first-class servant, and can procure the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 130 West 24th-st., for two days, top floor, front rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as waiter in a private family, or to travel with a gentlemen. Best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 32 University-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman, as coachman, who has long experience in the care and management of horses. Can give the best of reference either from City or country. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as waiter, in a private family; understands his business, in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 871 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; can attend a small garden; would make himself useful and obliging. Can produce good references. Address J. D., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family. Has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED.—A REPORTER DESIRES A SITUATION as phonographer or abstract, in the South or West. Address T. J. MACVEY, 523 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS. —A smart, intelligent young man, conversing in three languages, is desirous to take charge of a restaurant or dining-saloon of some hotel in this City; understands his business thoroughly. The highest recommendations furnished. Address O. G., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS AND respectability, to canvass for a book which will pay them from $5 to $15 a week. Ladies out of employment, you will never find a better opportunity for engaging in a pleasant and profitable employment. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, on a farm, one to do general housework, the other to do general farm-work. Preference will be given to a man who understands the cultivation of fruit and competent to take charge of a small farm. Address Box No. 200 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN THE COUNTRY, an hour's ride by rail from the City, an intelligent woman to do general housework. Apply to Mr. HOBSON at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A BOY TO FEED A RULING MACHINE. Wages, first year, $1 50 per week. A good boy, from 14 to 15 years of age, may apply to WM. W. ROSE, blank-book manufacturer, No. 68 Cedar-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR GERMAN Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; also, one as chambermaid, waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 33 Bank-st.

WANTED—A COOK THAT UNDERSTANDS HER business and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 26 East 23d-st. Best of City reference required. A Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small family. Apply at No. 299 South 4th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
CORNWALL, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN.
Fall Session, of seventeen weeks, commences Nov. 3, 1858. Terms, $75 per session. No extra charge except for music. Address
Mrs. SARAH A. JOHNSON, Principal.
REFERENCES.—Mrs. H. P. DEGRAAF, No. 136 East Broadway; Mr. DANIEL WEBSTER, No. 66 East 38th-st.; and Mr. P. A. GAY, No. 9 John-st.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.
CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.
Next session will commence Nov. 4. For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or address
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.
Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for all daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.
MRS. J. STURGES, } Executive
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Committee.
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. }

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.—This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. HOE & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., is now in session, and offers the following advantages: A large and commodious room, pleasant grounds for exercise, a limited number of pupils, all taught by himself; government gentle, instruction thorough, charges moderate. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACKSON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING.—BOOK-KEEPING, &c. taught at hours suiting pupils at PAINE'S Academies, Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From General Burdick, Newport: I can truly say my sons and daughters have made great improvement under Colonel Paine's tuition, together with the hundreds of others who have attended in this place.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 2 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK—A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $100 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 BROADWAY, will give a practical Course in Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, or Business Writing, to prepare gentlemen or boys for good situations Jan. 1. Terms, only $10 for pupils who secure seats now. Regular terms for the full Commercial Course, $25.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MONS. AND MME. DUBOS have reopened their conversational and beginners' courses, at their residence No. 48 West 24th-st. Private lessons. Professor DUBOS will soon give French lectures on the history of civilization by woman.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

MR. J. MOSENTHAL RESPECTFULLY informs his pupils and the public that he has returned to the City, and is ready to resume his lessons in piano, violin and thorough bass. Address No. 60 Amity-st., or BREUSING'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms, $70 per session, of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its 22d year, reopens its Primary Classical, and Commercial Departments Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL —In the open country, New-Haven, Conn.—May be had of Mr. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, or the Principal, the Rev. A. G. SHEARS, M. A.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
MRS. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., one door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION

MESSRS. MORSE & WRIGHT'S ACADEMY of Drawing and Painting, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils in all legitimate branches of the above departments. Messrs. MORSE & WRIGHT'S arrangements permit them to give lessons in schools, and to private parties who may choose to make up classes at their own residences. Terms of tuition can be obtained per circulars at the store of E. DECHAUX, No. 346 Broadway, and at the room of the subscribers.
M. MORSE,
J. H. WRIGHT.

G. P. BENJAMIN RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES the opening of his Music Rooms, in the basement of the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., near 6th-av., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for the study of the Piano-forte, Violin, Melodeon, and Singing. Terms for class lessons on Piano, $6 per quarter; private lessons, $10 per quarter. A Singing Class for ladies and gentlemen, every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock—$2 per quarter.

A PARISIAN LADY, JUST ARRIVED IN New-York, wishes to instruct pupils in the French language; she is willing to form a class of conversation in the beginning of November, and at very moderate terms. Address or apply to the French teacher, No. 619 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FRENCH, CLASSICS, SPANISH, ITALIAN CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d-st.
PROF. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years experience as a teacher, and can refer to families in this City, would like to make an engagement as daily governess; her course of instruction comprises the various English branches, French, German, drawing and rudiments of music. Address TEACHER, Box No. 4,191 Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—TO ESTABLISH A PRIVATE school an hour's distance from New-York. A thoroughly-educated gentleman, a graduate of a college is wanted to instruct in all the branches of an English, classical and mathematical education. Address, with name and references, F. B., Box No. 689 New-York Post-Office.

A YOUNG MAN, WELL QUALIFIED TO teach the English branches, book-keeping, mathematics, and the rudiments of Latin, desires a situation as teacher, in either a public or private school. He has no objection to the country, and can give satisfactory reference. Address R. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY AS RESIDENT governess, in a select school. She will have to take charge of the primary classes. No English is required. Applicants will oblige by calling at No. 113 Willow-st., (near Pierrepont,) Brooklyn Heights, after 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED.—A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, wishes a situation as teacher of Belles Lettres and mathematics; unexceptionable references given. Address, stating full particulars, F., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES an engagement as visiting governess to young children. Is competent to teach the English branches and music. Good reference. Address M. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PLACE A LAD 14 YEARS OF age in a French school or family, where he will have special facilities for learning the French language. Address GUARDIAN, Box No. 205 at this office, stating terms and full particulars.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
NOVEMBER,
NOW READY.

CONTENTS.
Railway-Engineering in the United States.
Her Grace, the Drummer's Daughter. (Concluded.)
Work and Rest.
Colin Clout and the Fairy Queen.
Miss Wimple's Hoop. (Concluded.)
Nature and the Philosopher.
Thomas Jefferson.
A Prisoner of War.
The "Washing of the Feet," on Holy Thursday, in St. Peter's.
Physical Courage.
November.
A Visit to the Autocrat's Landlady.
The Great Event of the Century.
The Last Look.
A Sample of Consistency.
Literary Notices.

The Publishers believe that this Magazine has become a necessity with the intelligent reading public. Not content, however, with past success, it will be the aim of its conductors to make it still more attractive and entertaining, while at the same time its high character and careful scholarship are preserved.

The First Volume, consisting of seven numbers, ended in May last. The Second Volume, also containing seven numbers, will end with the December issue, in which the Index will be given. Hereafter the volumes will begin with January and July.

The pages of the ATLANTIC are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

TERMS.—$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the price, the publishers will send the Magazine, post-paid, to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Five copies will be sent for $10, the subscribers paying their own postage.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.
Trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY and DEXTER & BROTHER, New-York.

PEASANT LIFE IN GERMANY.
BY MISS ANNA C. JOHNSON.
1 vol. 12mo, 450 pages, $1 25.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
It has been reserved for an American Lady to give the most complete and faithful description of that which forms the substratum of Germany, that element which is at the same time its largest and lowermost, its peasantry. This volume cannot fail of being widely sought for and will be read by none without lively interest.

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.
Nothing seems to have escaped the observation of our wide-awake author, and she tells her story with a true woman's tact; it is by all odds the most entertaining volume of European Travel which has recently come under our notice.

From the New-York Evangelist.
It gives us a vast mass of information which is rarely afforded by travelers, who look merely upon the surface, and it is presented in an unassuming style, and with a vividness and minuteness of detail which bespeak close and careful observation.

From the New-York Independent.
It is not a Tourist Sketch Book, but a careful representation of the interior life of the people of a single country—a life laid open freely to the inspection of a kind, shrewd, observing woman, who knows how to use her opportunities for the public information.

From the Boston Transcript.
Her sketches bear internal evidence of truthfulness to Nature, and evince rare powers of observation and insight.

From the New-York Commercial.
Every page of the book is interesting and challenges quotation; the successive chapters being a series of life-like pictures.

Just Published, by C. SCRIBNER, Brooks' Building, No. 124 Grand-st., two doors east of Broadway.
Now Ready, Eighth Edition:
TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S LETTERS. 1 vol., 12mo; $1.
COMMENTARY ON ST. MARK. By J. A. ALEXANDER, D. D. 1 vol., 12mo; $1 25.

NEW-YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—The publishers of the "New-England Business Directory" are now preparing a BUSINESS DIRECTORY of NEW-YORK STATE. They are assisted by the publishers of the "New-York City Directory," and a corps of experienced Canvassers. It will contain the name of every Institution, Corporation, Firm and Individual doing business in the State, will be octavo size, about 600 pages and furnished to subscribers at $3 per copy. Canvassers are now engaged in collecting the information for the City, and are furnished with the necessary vouchers of authority. This is a work much sought after, and being published by parties who make Directory compiling their exclusive business, it may be relied upon for accuracy and completeness. To advertisers it will be invaluable. A few pages will be inserted at reasonable rates. The coöperation of the business community is respectfully solicited. ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO., Room No. 44, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
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Oct. 28, 1856,
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The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, BETWEEN TRINITY Chapel and Calvary Church, *via* Madison-square, Ladies' Gold Hunting WATCH and CHAIN, with chatelaine. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same at No. 55 Chambers-st., up stairs.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., being in the most desirable part of the city of Brooklyn, one block north of Fulton-av.; cars pass every five minutes; comprising 8 full lots, (2 corner lots,) with large double house and good brick stable; 21 rooms, 4 parlors, 2 basements, marble mantels, gas in all parts of house and stable, good fruit and vegetable garden; no incumbrance, title perfect. Excellent for a large school or seminary. Terms $6,000, balance on bond and mortgage. Would not exchange. Apply at No. 20 Dey-st., New-York. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE, IN JERSEY CITY—THE TWO-story and basement brick house No. 2 Pavonia-place, in a pleasant situation for a residence, and convenient for a person doing business on the west side of the City of New-York. gas, water, range, &c., in the house, and the street sewered. Price $3,000. $1,800 on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. Apply to JOHN COWEN, Real Estate office, No. 133 Washington-st., Jersey City, or No. 281 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL first-class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front house, nearly new and in perfect order, located in 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on high ground and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a small place in the country, near the City, worth from $3,000 to $5,000; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. For further information, inquire at No. 48 Warren-st., of Mr. LYNES.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, situated corner of Sands and Washington sts., Brooklyn, directly opposite the grounds of St. Ann's Church. The house is first-class, having water and gas throughout, and being heated by a hot water apparatus of the best description. The owner, about going abroad, will also sell the furniture entire. For cards of admission and price, apply to HAVILAND BROS. & CO., No. 47 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone, high-stoop house and lot, No. 219 Lexington-av., east side, between 34th and 35th sts.; the house is 20x55 feet, in elegant order, and contains all the modern improvements; has black walnut stairs, &c. Will be sold low, as the owner is removing to the country. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE DORCHESTER-STONE front high-stoop house No. 22 West 26th-st., adjoining Trinity chapel, nearly finished, four stories high, with fine-finished high-ceiling basement and under cellar, all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, at 8 o'clock A. M., of J. B. CORLIES.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY.—FOR SALE the very desirable building lot and buildings thereon, No. 8 Ludlow-st., 57 feet from the corner of Canal-st.; size of lot 23x87½; terms easy title perfect. Apply to EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st., near Forsyth-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, MURray Hill, between 4th and Madison avs., a first-class four-story brown stone front house, 25 by 60 feet, with every modern improvement, and on one of the very best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises, of GEO. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STORE CORner of Waverley-place and Grove-st., a two-story brick house adjoining, a vacant lot on Grove-st., and a front and rear house adjoining; all in one plot will be sold or exchanged for vacant lots on 5th, 8th or 6th-av., south of 106th-st. Apply to J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in this City or Brooklyn, worth from $5,000 to $8,000. A genteel modern built house and lot (half an acre) in Yonkers. House contains 10 rooms; gas, range, heater, &c.; delightfully situated, with view of the river for 20 miles. Apply to the owner No. 304 Broadway, office No. 10.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 100 FEET east of 1st-av., a two-story brick house and lot; gas and Croton water introduced. A pleasant neighborhood and terms easy. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 326 Greenwich-st., near the corner of Duane-st.; lot 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep. About two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, Counselor-at-Law, No. 111 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—STORE NO. 444 Pearl-st., 26x106, lot 112. Store open. Call and see it. Old stand for furniture and carpets, looking-glasses, bedding, upholstery or other business. Rent low. For sale cheap. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY 1, HOUSE NO. 34 9th-st., in excellent order, with all the modern improvements, situated between 5th and 6th avs. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, SECOND AND part of the third floor in the fine brick dwelling-house No. 260 West 44th-st., on reasonable terms. Gas, Croton and bath. References exchanged. Apply on the premises, or to S. L. MILES, City Bank.

TO RENT—THE FOUR STORY BASEMENT brick house No. 328 West 22d-st., pleasantly situated, and replete with modern improvements. Rent, to a good tenant, $650. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET TO LET—25 feet by 100, running through to Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes, on the 3d and 4th floors. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., to let, 18 feet by 75, with basement and cellar each. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 11th-st., near Broadway; modern improvements, gas, baths, &c; ceilings frescoed, and ornamented stained glass. Terms $85 per month. Address A. D., Station D, Post-Office, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO MILLINERS, TAILORS, &c.—TO LET—the large five-story house, with tea-rooms. No. 710 Broadway; the principal and second stories would be rented seperately, if required. for business purposes. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 80 Nassau-st., Office second story.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, STABLE-KEEPERS OR MANUFACTURERS—TO LET OR LEASE—A plot of ground 50x172.6 feet, with buildings on, in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Address H. P. LEAKE, No. 135 Laurens-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY of four adults want five or six rooms containing the modern improvements, located within ten minutes' walk of Union-square. Rent not to exceed $300; one on the west side of Broadway and below 20th-st., preferred. References exchanged. Address J. H. D., Box No. 3,271 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY NOV. 1, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, a room and bedroom, unfurnished, pleasantly located in the vicinity of Abingdon-square. Terms must be moderate for a good tenant. Address UTILITY, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS AND TWO BEDROOMS on the second floor, in a respectable part of Brooklyn. Rent must be moderate. Address H. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE vicinity of Broadway, below 30th-st., by a small private family. Address M., Box No. 380 Post-Office.

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FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Rahway, N. J., with about nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' walk of the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. The cars leave for New-York and Rahway every hour in the day. The mansion is large and convenient, and in perfect order, with all the necessary outbuildings, for a genteel family; the grounds around the house are handsomely laid out, and studded with a variety of evergreens, and forest trees and shrubbery, &c.; the garden is large, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. For further information, inquire of JOHN WRAY, at the Broadway Insurance Office, or of the subscriber, on the premises. Terms of payment will be made easy, or exchange for New-York City property. Price, $12,000, and possession given immediately, if required. JOSEPH O. LUFBERRY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SIXteen miles from New-York by railroad, through in 60 minutes; situation delightful, eminently healthy, sheltered against rough winds, with an unsurpassed view over New-York, Staten Island, Long Island, the Bays, Narrows, &c. The house is large, very conveniently arranged, cold and warm water in kitchen, laundry and bath, furnace, cellars, closets, &c.; barn, carriage-house, stables, &c., are all new, elegant and strong; five acres of land under high garden cultivation. Price $12,000; one-half may remain on mortgage. Will be sold with or without furniture and stock. Could be used as a fine Summer boarding-house. Address H. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A country residence, pleasantly situated on the main street of the village of Plainfield, N. J., with about 10 acres of land. The house is in complete order, having recently been painted, and the outbuildings are all in good order. Possession immediately or in the Spring. Apply to W. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace and gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

ELIDE ISLAND GUANO.

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TREES, PLANTS, SEEDS, &C.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of their unrivalled collection of trees and plants, native grapes, strawberries, bulbous, flowers, &c., can be had gratis, on application to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell the following described Stocks at auction at the Merchant's Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, at 12½ o'clock, by order of the Executors of the estate of Alexander M. L. Scott, deceased:

160 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.	$50 each
160 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co., scrip	25 each
200 shares Greenwich Bank	25 each
200 shares Broadway Bank	25 each
20 shares American Exchange Bank	100 each
25 shares Bank of North America	100 each
150 shares People's Bank	25 each
50 shares Merchants Exchange Bank	50 each
5 shares New-York County Bank	100 each
100 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.	30 each
50 shares North River Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
60 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
30 shares People's Fire Ins. Co.	50 each
250 shares Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
101 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.	17 each
50 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.	25 each
20 shares Chicago & Rock Island R.R.	100 each

$500 Third-av. Railroad, 1st mort. 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad, 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds, due 1860, interest June and December.
$500 Illinois Central R.R., 7 ⅌ cent. Construction Bonds, due 1875, interest April and October.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., at auction, at No. 41 Lafayette-place, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, and if not sold on that day, to be continued on FRIDAY, 22d—consisting of rosewood and mahogany chairs, arm chairs, sofas and lounges, in crimson, satin damask and tapestry, Wilton and English Brussels medallion carpets, mahogany extension tables, rosewood inlaid with satinwood, agate and marble-top centre tables, secretaries, bookcases, bureaus, wardrobes, gilt and bronze gas fixtures and mantel ornaments, scagliola pedestals, French clocks, oil-cloths, French China tea and dinner sets, cut glass-ware, mahogany, French and carved bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.; a large number of mantel and pier glasses and mirrors of the best French plate, piano, a very rare and choice collection of valuable oil-paintings by celebrated artists; a superb painting, "Death of Tancredi," by Guercino; also, a number of fine pictures, to which particular attention is invited. An extensive assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., a few days before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom. No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in brocatel, mahogany do, in hair cloth, mahogany Voltaire rocking and easy chairs, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany etageres, black walnut extension dining tables, mahogany marble-top washstands, rosewood do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, cutlery, glass ware, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, feather beds, mahogany wardrobes, with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin brocade, plush and hair cloth; etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c., &c. Also, velvet, tapestry, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, cutlery, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues with full particulars ready early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 20th and 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods. consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks, superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated French China dinner and tea sets, elegant French China vases, rich Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb papier mache goods, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock, of the personal property of an eminent physician of this City, recently deceased, consisting of household furniture, oil-cloths, carpets, gilt framed oil-paintings and engravings, a large and excellent library, a great variety of valuable medicines, one family bay horse, carriage, and several sets of harness. The above removed to No. 444 Pearl-st., near Chatham, for convenience of sale.
HENRY MARCHANT, Administrator.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—Trade Salesrooms No. 13 Park-row.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock.

PRIVATE LAW LIBRARY—COMPRISING complete sets of Federal and State reports in common law and equity, Admiralty reports, Ecclesiastical reports, digests, commentaries, treatises, &c., including a large collection of choice English law books, many of which are scarce. Catalogues are now ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock.

CHOICE LAW LIBRARY—OF SCARCE AND valuable books, including complete sets of various State and Federal reports in Chancery and common law and Admiralty reports; many of them are very scarce, being now out of print; also digests, commentaries, treatises, trials, &c.; also a collection of English law books. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, by PEED & COLE, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 1 solid rosewood suit in brocatel, and elegant 7-octave piano, made by Stodart; 5 mahogany sofas, 5 mahogany bureaus, 2 bookcases, 3 mirrors, 7 Brussels and ingrain carpets, 1 rosewood centre-table, 2 maghogany bedsteads, 2 large chandeliers, paintings and engravings, and a general assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture. A. HORTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION. NOTICE.—TWELFTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 21st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st, in addition to the usual assortment, an entire stock of a retail house, by order of an executor; also, 678 assorted coal hods, a quantity of heavy hardware saved from the late fire in the Bowery; also an invoice of pattern-cards, plated ware, 4 cases axes and hatchets, &c. For particulars see catalogues, ready early on the day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF G. W. ALSTON JENKINS, ESQ., AND J. SWINBURNE, ESQ., OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d October, at 11 o'clock each day, comprising about 300 superb paintings, including the works of the first artists in this country and Europe. They are now on exhibition.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, Pianos, &c., on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 375 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, comprising suites in brocatel, solid rosewood frames, large plate mirrors, marble-top centre and side tables, elegant carved rosewood piano, 7¼-octave, cost $600; tapestry and 3-ply carpets, mantel ornaments, bedsteads, bedding, hair mattresses, feather beds, China and glass ware; also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at public auction, at the "Eclipse Course," (late Centreville,) on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, every variety and description of horses, consisting of imported and thoroughbred stock, trotting stock, road horses, double teams, carriage horses, matched teams, draught and farm horses, ponies, &c. &c. Catalogues ready on the 27th inst.
By order of
LOVELL PURDY, President.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general variety of seasonable goods, adapted both for City and country trade. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. SEE CATALOGUE.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS—IN GOLD-LEAF frames, at auction. A choice collection of new and original subjects. suitable for parlor, cabinet or saloon, will be offered THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the spacious gallery No. 281 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS, AZELEAS, &c., &c., FROM Robert Reid, florist, at auction, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. Plants are all in fine order. Sale positive, without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PLATT ADAMS, ASSIGNEE.—By SIMEON DRAPER, Jr.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before and at the sale,) will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash. Dated Sept. 14, 1858. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

The sale of the above-mentioned property is postponed to the 20th of October, inst., at the same hour and place.
Oct. 6. PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ⅌ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.
Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.
We make no charge for Collecting.
REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (addressed to John M. Forbes, Boston) for the sale of Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $60,000, will be received until noon on the 20th day of October next.
J. M. FORBES, }
N. THAYER, } Trustees.
H. H. HUNNEWELL, }
BOSTON, Sept. 25, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO., 37 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858.
INTEREST NOTICE.—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE New-Jersey Zinc Company will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 2d Nov. next, inclusive, in consequence of the annual election for Directors.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—$3,000 RACINE and Mississippi ten per cent. farm Mortgage Bonds, secured on farms in Illinois on the line of the finished Road. Inquire No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 11, 1858.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF FULTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors, and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

NEW-YORK.

NO. 64 WALL-ST.

INCORPORATED 1767.

CAPITAL.....$280,00

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 36 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

INDIAN EMPIRE.....E. COURTENAY.....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON.....Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'sday, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York
ARIEL.....Oct. 30.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.
VANDERBILT.....Nov. 27	Dec. 25.	Dec. 29.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:
Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.; Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 3½; for Syosset at 4½; for Hempstead at 5½; and for Jamaica at 6½ P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The steamer ALICE PRICE will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 20, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 25, 6¾ A. M.

Stages for Squan and all parts of the country.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.—The fast-sailing steamer CLIFTON, Capt. T. R. PADDOCK. Fare 12 cents. Through in 60 minutes. Will leave the foot of Fulton Market-slip, touching at Mathias Goodison's for target companies every day at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
GEO. T. STANLEY.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER GOLDEN GATE leaves Catherine Market-slip, New-York, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M., for East Neck, Huntington, Northpoint, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson. returning, leaves Port Jefferson, Northpoint, and Stoney Brook, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 o'clock A. M.
JOY POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR WILL DISCONtinue her trips from New-York to Newport, Bristol and Providence for two weeks from Monday, Oct. 18.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER MATAMORA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.
TO SAIL FROM NEW-ORLEANS ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, AT 8 A. M.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will sail for Minatitlan as above, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful, light-draught iron passenger steamer SUCHIL, up the Coatzacoalcos River, and by stages overland to Ventosa; from thence to San Francisco in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels.
THROUGH TO CALIFORNIA IN FIFTEEN DAYS.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for first and second cabin and steerage passengers, apply at the office of the
LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY,
No. 45 Carondelet-st.
The QUAKER CITY will hereafter leave New-Orleans semi-monthly.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
FOX LINE.
The elegant A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,
will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.
KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.
Price of Passage.

Steerage	$75
Second cabin saloon	100
Deck cabin foreward house	125
First cabin saloon	150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The ship GRAY FEATHER, now loading for the above port, will be dispatched on MONDAY, Oct. 25. A few more berths may be had by immediate application to L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6 North River.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.
SEMI-WEEKLY
U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.
The Steamship
MARION,
W. J. FOSTER, Commander,
Will leave from Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on Saturday, Oct. 23. Through tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above:

To Montgomery	$29
To Atlanta	23
To Augusta	20

NOTICE—The 20 ⅌ cent. additional heretofore charged on freight will be discontinued, the Quarantine restrictions now being withdrawn.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt THOS. LYON, will leave on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP KEYSTONE STATE, having superior staterooms, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The steamship STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
No. 328 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., GRAND PARLOR, grand and square pianos. the best that are made. New-York pianos at low prices; melodeons very cheap; good second hand pianos at $40, $50, $60, $75, $110, $140, $175. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

PIANOS, PIANOS.—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.—Cheapest in New-York, at the manufactory of CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, No. 637 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Pianos to let and rent allowed if purchased. Pianos on installments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place. United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORTed numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL-OIL FACTORY FOR SALE—IN IMmediate vicinity, in complete order and with capacity to distil and refine 1,700 gallons oil. A rare opportunity now offers to engage in a very profitable business, and purchase works at a great bargain. Address Box No. 1,969, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid. thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years. confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. 400 Broadway, New-York.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany; GILMAN, druggist, Washington.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A.M. to 8 P.M.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure, his Unfortunate's friend, and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway. Consultation by letter through Box No. 869 Post-Office.

ALLSOP'S CELEBRATED ALE.—FAMIlies can be supplied at their residences with this delightful tonic beverage, in kegs of 3, 5 or 10 gallons each, from the Ale and Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st.
Samples on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO DISTRICT CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.—The Inspectors of Election of the Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth and XIth Wards are hereby notified to appear at the office of the County Clerk on Wednesday, the 20th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law. The XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Thursday, the 21st inst., at the same hours. The Canvassers of the Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, Xth and XIth Wards are requested to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Friday, the 22d inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law. The Canvassers of the XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk on Saturday, the 23d inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath prescribed by law.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1858.
UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that, by an act of the Legislature, ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on Nov. 1 next, in addition to five per cent. incurred on Aug. 1 last.
Water-rents are payable on May 1 in each year in advance, and the penalties on unpaid rents attach with equal certainty on the 1st of August and November thereafter.
It must be desirable to every owner to preserve his property from being returned to the Collector of Arrears, which, if not redeemed, will be sold according to law.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—I HAVE THIS day received the books enabling me to collect the tax of 1858. A long delay having occurred, I would most respectfully urge upon the tax-payers the necessity of an early call at this office. The law compels me to add one per cent. on all taxes unpaid on Dec. 1.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COPYING 33 PER CENT. LOWER.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st.
2 cents Pleadings, Plain Abstracts, &c.
4 cents Special Deeds, Points and Abstracts.
25 cents per hour for writers sent out.
50 cents each services (personally) law papers.
36 cents each Deeds, &c. [Cut this out.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy28 law6mW*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School offices of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm steets, until Wednesday, October 27th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Ward School-house in Forty-fourth-street, in said Ward, with desks, chairs, settees, &c., &c., pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. The Ward officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JOHN O'KEEFE, Chairman.
WILLIAM DEALING, Jr., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WARRANTED GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The subscriber (to close an invoice) is offering gold and silver watches at a small advance upon the importation cost; and as each watch is warranted one year, parties desiring will be doing well by calling and supplying themselves at once.

Ladies' gold watches, jeweled, as low as	$20
Gold lever watches, full jeweled	25
Silver lever watches, full jeweled	15

A full assortment of gold chains, seals, keys, &c.
JOHN COX, No. 363 Bowery, next to 4th-st.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Continued from First Page.

taking the resolutions, on the ground that they, having been presented and acted upon by the delegates, (they were tabled,) were the property of the Convention. Mr. **Busteed**, however, stuck to his resolutions, and several delegates stuck to him A scuffle ensued and several coats were torn. Mr. **Busteed** succeeded at length in making his exit from the room with the resolutions safe in his breeches' pocket. But he encountered on the outside a much larger and more formidable crowd than he met within. After some wrangling in the hall, he succeeded in making his way down stairs into the bar-room, and thence passed into the billiard-room. By this time a crowd of some 200 men and boys had got wind of the affair, and these all rushed into the billiard-room crying out "Kill the d——d s——n of a b——h, lynch the d——d scoundrel, chuck him out of the window, the dirty villain, with various other expressions of like character. Mr. **Busteed** was surrounded by some half-a-dozen friends who conducted him to a corner of the room, and by great prudence and caution in omitting any reply to the threats and groans of the excited crowd, succeeded in avoiding a row, in which Mr. **Busteed** would in all probability have fared hard. His friends finally succeeded in getting him back through the bar-room and into the street. The crowd followed repeating their threats and mingling their imprecations with cheers for Alderman **Herrick**. Mr. **Busteed** and his friends took refuge in the nearest Station-house, and the crowd returned to the hotel and took a drink all round.

Meantime another ballot had been taken in the Convention with the following result: Alderman **Herrick**, 13; **David S. Jackson**, 6; **Conrad Schwackhamer**, 1.

Mr. **Herrick** was thereupon declared duly nominated, and the Convention adjourned.

United Opposition County Ticket.

The American County Convention, composed of three delegates from each Ward, met last evening, at the Hall No. 163 Bowery, and nominated candidates for such County offices as was assigned them by the Committees of Conference from the two opposition parties. Every delegate was present, **Gilbert C. Dean** presiding. The first business done was the reception of the report from the Committee of Conference, which was immediately adopted.

Official notice of the action of the Republican Convention in nominating its share of the ballot was given, whereupon the Republican nominations were indorsed, and the result was received with cheers. Two ballots were then had for a candidate for County Clerk, with the following result:

	First.	Second.
William R. Davidson	30	34
Robert Beatty	22	30
George W. Morton	12	—
Blank	2	2

Mr. **Davidson** was thereupon declared nominated.

A candidate for District-Attorney was then voted for, and Mr. **Rufus Andrews**, of the Twenty-second Ward, receiving 46 votes on the first ballot, was declared the nominee. The rest of the votes were divided between Mr. **Sedgwick**, present Assistant District-Attorney, and **Louis N. Glover**.

Drs. **Hall** and **Scofield** were nominated for Coroners on the first ballot.

All the nominations were afterwards to be unanimous, after which the Convention dispersed with loud cheers for the success of the Opposition County ticket.

Third Congressional District.

The Republicans and Americans of the Third Congressional (Sickles) District, have been exerting themselves for some weeks to unite upon one candidate for Congress. Committees of Conference from the respective opposition Conventions held their final meeting last evening, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and agreed to recommend to their respective Conventions **Amor J. Williamson**, of the Second Ward, Proprietor of the *Dispatch* newspaper, as the most suitable person to receive the opposition nomination. Soon thereafter the Republican Convention met at the same place, and after considerable discussion received the conference report and accepted its recommendation; but refrained from making a formal nomination until this evening, when both Conventions will meet and nominate.

Sixth Congressional District—Acceptance of Mr. McCurdy.

On Monday evening, the Republican and American Conventions of the Sixth Congressional District met and unanimously concurred in the nomination of R. H. **McCurdy** as the Union candidate for the Sixth Congressional District. The members then in a body proceeded to the house of Mr. **McCurdy**, No. 10 East Fourteenth-street, and tendered him the nomination and received the following reply:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: To receive the nomination of member of Congress for the Sixth Congressional District is a high and to *me* unexpected honor. I appreciate it, and thank you for it. It is known to you that I have not sought it; but, gentlemen, whatever objections I may have had to its acceptance, whatever sacrifice of personal comfort or private interest it may involve, or however much I may distrust my ability to discharge its duties to your satisfaction if elected, the patriotic spirit with which you have discarded minor differences and waived your personal and political preferences for other candidates, to unite upon one with so few claims to your support, together with the magnanimous manner in which those who were your first choice have withdrawn their names to secure harmony—all these considerations preclude my declining the nomination, and impose upon me, if elected, the highest obligations to the faithful discharge of its duties to the best of my abilities. I, therefore, accept it most cheerfully.

Gentlemen, in my opinion, the present is a crisis which calls for the earnest, the *united* efforts of all who love their country, irrespective of party ties, to put an end to the abuse of the power and patronage of the Federal Government in corrupting the nation, in squandering its money, and in endeavoring to force upon a free people obnoxious laws to which they never gave their assent.

Gentlemen, Pennsylvania has just rebuked her favorite son in trumpet tones, and the Great West is echoing back the reprimand. Can we do less? Is the Empire State less virtuous than her sisters? I, for one, trust not; and I, for one, will do all in my power to prove she is not.

Gentlemen, again I thank you for the nomination, for the compliment implied in it, but more especially for the spirit you have manifested. I accept it as a *Union* nomination, a union of all who are opposed to oppression, corruption, and fraud.

Gerrit Smith's Friends at the Stuyvesant Institute.

In response to a published call for a mass meeting of the friends and admirers of the Hon. **Gerrit Smith**, the People's candidate for Governor, about twenty-five persons assembled last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway. Exclusive of those in the body of the house five persons were seated on the platform; their number, however, was augmented to twenty-seven before the close of the meeting. A member of the Committee of Arrangements attributed the small attendance to the fact that no large posters had been printed, nor had any of the usual extraordinary means for attracting attention been resorted to.

Precisely at 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. **Sidney A. Beers**, the People's candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. It might seem singular to some, he said, that they should have called another party together, but they had felt bound in common courtesy and kindness to labor for the benefit of the large community in which they dwelt. They had long been engaged in attempting to improve the condition of the people by wresting them from the contaminations of vice which flowed from grogshops. They had long hoped to put in nomination capable men to advocate the rights of the community in opposition to the schemes of unprincipled and designing politicians. They appeared in consequence of the disgraceful conduct of preceding political parties in the State. There were four candidates for Governor in the field, three of whom had been nominated by the rum interest, and each nomination had been concocted and arranged in a rum-shop. They would not have appeared in the field had a single one of the three been a fearless advocate of prohibition. But such was not the case, and they had felt it their duty to interpose in behalf of the people, and present a State ticket composed of men whose lives had demonstrated, beyond the possibility of political manœuvres, their principle of fidelity to the rights of the community. They had no faith in political aspirants, nor did they place faith in any man who had not made his mark for uprightness in the community. That alone was the guarantee of usefulness which they gave for their object. They could afford to be defeated, but they could not afford the disgrace of the infamous traffic in rum, by which taxes were more than doubled, and by which politicians controlled the whole vote of the State. They hear that the Republican Party is not in favor of the rum-selling business, while the Democratic Party do not deny that they depend upon the rum interest for their support. True, the mass of the Republican voters were men of intelligence who desire to do right and oppose the rum business, but they were in the hands of leaders who are unreliable. Mr. **Beers** proceeded a considerable time in this strain, and concluded by inviting his listeners to form Ward organizations to further the election of **Gerrit Smith**, the patriot, the philanthropist and the man.

Dr. **Max Langenschwarz** made a brief speech, in which he related his struggles for liberty in the Old World, and his disappointment in not finding liberty on his arrival in the United States. He contended for the universal Republic. In alluding to the prohibition plank in the Gerrit Smith platform, he remarked that Mr. **Smith** had signified to him that he (**Smith**) was not opposed to the sale of beer, but only of alcoholic drinks. This brought out Mr. **Edward Faulkner**, the temperance lecturer of the docks, who said that Mr. **Smith** was opposed to everything that intoxicated, and if plain cold water had that property in it, he would prohibit its use.

Dr. **Langenschwarz** then offered resolutions, which were adopted. Mr. **Samuel Wilde** followed with a few remarks in reprobation of the "much-talked-of doctrine of expediency," and showing its fallacy by experience. The meeting then adjourned, subject to a call to be printed in all the papers.

For Assembly.—In the Thirteenth Assembly District, (Twenty-second Ward,) **Robert H. Shannon**, Esq. has received the Union nomination.

Political Items.

The Hon. **Abram B. Olin**, Fusion candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, (Rensselaer,) has challenged his Democratic opponent, **D. L. Seymour**, to a series of public discussions on political topics—but **Seymour** declines the contest.

Lieutenant-Governor **Selden** writes to the Chairman of the Monroe County Republican Central Committee:

"Let the extravagance which has thus far characterized the Administration of **Buchanan** continue to the end of his term without any increase of revenue from customs, and the proportion which New-York according to her population will be required to pay, by direct or indirect taxation, to meet the debt which must thus be created, *will equal at least the half of all which has been expended upon her public works in forty years.*"

Pennsylvania Politics.

Judge **Porter's** explanation of his resignation of his seat on the Supreme Bench in Pennsylvania is given in his letter to the Governor. It is an honest avowal. He says:

"The reverse which has occurred to the party is of less consequence than we are apt to suppose. The Democratic Party is coeval with the Government itself, and it will exist so long as the Republic endures. Within its ranks men will always be found, who remain there only to do with more success the work of disorganization. The party itself, though depressed, is not destroyed. The point of its lowest depression is that from which it will, of necessity, begin to rise. At this moment, I solemnly believe it to be the best and strongest political organization which has ever existed for preserving the interests of the whole country.

Now to the point. I am not weak enough to suppose that the inclosed commission has had much to do in causing the present political excitement. *Nevertheless, it is plain that the people of Pennsylvania prefer another person as a Judge of their Supreme Court.* In these circumstances, it seems to me a simple dictate of delicacy and propriety to retire from the office. In addition to this, I ought to state that there are several important causes pending in which I wish to take part as counsel, and these require immediate attention. I therefore inclose my resignation. The office was tendered by you very kindly, without solicitation on my part. I resign it gratefully, and without, as I hope, having brought upon it a stain of dishonor."

[Advertisement.]

Admired by Everybody.—The Knox hat is extolled by statesmen, eulogized by poets, enthusiastically spoken of by fast men, admired by the ladies, and pronounced faultless in material, style and manufacture, by all. Hence its popularity. Hence the reason of his ability to undersell his rivals. Strangers in town, step into **Knox's** salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Leviathan.—This great steamer, the most colossal ever built, may now be seen among **Thiodon's** entertainments, in his Mimic World, at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon and evening. Dr. **Valentine** is there, as is the Infant Esau, and a host of other curiosities.

[Advertisement.]

The veteran actors, **Henry Wallack** and **James W. Wallack**, appear at Purdy's National Theatre tonight, for Mr. **Purdy's** benefit. "King Henry the IV." and the "Avalanche" are to be performed. **Henry Wallack**, as *Falstaff*; **J. W. Wallack**, as *Hotspur*; **G. C. Boniface**, as the *Prince*; Mme. **Ponisi**, as *Lady Percy*, and a strong cast throughout.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

Unparalleled Low Prices for Carpets—Crossley's Medallion Velvets $1 50 per yard, Royal Velvets $1 12 and $1 25, Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; floor Oil-Cloths 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, rugs, table and piano covers, &c., extraordinarily low. **Anderson**, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Pains in the back or limbs, stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and sore throat, are cured by rubbing in this great antidote to diseases of the muscles and nerves. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ **Herring's** Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Political.

The Union Ticket in Kings County is received with great favor by the masses of both the Republican and American Parties. So much is this the case that the Democracy have become alarmed, and a desperate effort is being made to bring about a union in their ranks. Prominent Administration officeholders in New-York City were laboring zealously all day yesterday with the leaders of both factions, and, it is said, with some prospect of success. The Vanderbilt wing is still arrogant and defiant, and will not yield The only course left is to buy off the leading candidates of the other branch of the party. Mr. **Taylor**, it is rumored, has been made a tempting offer to withdraw from the canvass, in the shape of a fat berth at the disposal of the President. Whether he is for sale or not remains to be seen.

The Republicans and Americans in the Second Assembly District, which embraces the First, Sixth and Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn, have united upon Mr. **Marquis D. Moore** as a candidate for the Assembly. The District sent a Democrat to the Legislature last year, but Mr. **Moore's** friends entertain strong hopes of making a change this year.

Fall Parade of the Fifth Brigade.—The Fifth Brigade New-York State Militia, General P. S. **Crooke**, had their annual Fall parade and drill at East New-York yesterday. The command comprises four Regiments, viz.: Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, Colonel **Abel Smith**; Fourteenth Regiment, Infantry, Colonel A. M. **Wood**; Seventy-second Regiment, Infantry, Colonel M. **Bennett**; Seventieth Regiment, Cavalry and Artillery, Colonel **Samuel Graham**. There were present His Excellency, Governor **King**, Adjutant-General **Townsend**, of his Staff; Major-General H. B. **Duryea** and Staff, viz.: Colonel **Steele**, Colonel **Cochrane**, Colonel **Churchill**, and Colonel **Fowler**; Major **Deboise**, Major **Talmage**, Major **Heusted**; Brigadier-General **Cook** and Staff, viz.: Brigade-Inspector **Brewster**, Aide de Camp **Cook**, Surgeon **Ball**, Volunteer Aid. Captain **Hudson**, of the Navy, and Mayor **Powell**, of Brooklyn, were also present, and several thousand citizens of Kings County and vicinity. At 1 o'clock the troops were reviewed by the Governor, while in line. The command then passed in review, first at common time, and then at quick time.

In the afternoon, General **Duryea**, in presence of the Governor and Adjutant-General **Townsend**, manœuvred the command. Some of the most difficult brigade movements were executed with a precision and celerity highly creditable. The Governor expressed great satisfaction with the proficiency of the troops, and remarked that in drill and discipline, they equaled any command he had seen in the State. The brigade has materially improved in drill and general appearance since the last muster, but there is, of course, room for improvement yet. The officers seem to be imbued with the right spirit, and are determined that the corps shall equal any in the country both in drill and discipline.

The Seventy-seventh Anniversary of the surrender of **Cornwallis** at Yorktown was celebrated last evening, in the Brooklyn Athenæum, by Warren Chapter No. 3, O. U. A., when an address, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by Governor **Newell**, of New-Jersey.

A woman applied at the office of the Superintendent of the Poor, yesterday morning, for a permit to enter the Almshouse. While waiting to be taken to that Institution, she was safely delivered of a male child. It was christened Gouverneur **Broome**.

John Morgan, a lad 9 years old, fell into the Atlantic Basin, yesterday morning, and narrowly escaped drowning. He was rescued by a sailor named **Hugh Hammels**.

The Rev. **Wm. H. Milburn**, for his lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, next Thursday evening, chooses the unique topic—"What a blind man saw in England."

The movement for building a Musical Hall is yet in progress, and the indications are that the right men have the matter in charge, and that they will succeed in carrying the project into effect. A meeting of prominent citizens will be held at the Polytechnic Institute on Thursday evening, to fix upon a plan of operations.

The River Police, at an early hour yesterday morning, arrested two river thieves while in the act of stealing sugar from a vessel at Ford's Dock. They were committed for trial.

Persevering Burglar.—Patrick Branner, *alias* James Corkan, attempted, yesterday morning, to break into the dwelling-house No. 37½ Chrystie-street, but became alarmed and fled. Determined not to "give it up so," he boldly mounted the steps of No. 111 Canal-street, introduced a skeleton-key into the keyhole of the door, and passed inside. Going into a bed-room, he commenced helping himself to some female wearing apparel, but made a noise which awoke Mrs. Knight, the occupant of the room. Mrs. Knight gave an alarm, and the burglarious intruder was arrested by two Tenth-Ward officers, as he was making his exit from the premises. Several daguerreotype likenesses comprised the extent of his booty. He was taken before Justice **Brennan**, and committed for examination.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 19.

$3,000	Ohio St. 6s '60	102	5	Erie Railroad	15¼
4,400	Ohio St. 6s '86	107	352	do	16
8,000	Tenn. 6s '90	93¼	200	do........b30	16
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	97	100	do........c	15⅞
27,000	Missouri St. 6s	88	10	Harlem Railroad	12
15,000	do........s10	88	150	do	12½
5,000	do........s60	87⅞	100	Harlem R. Pref'red	24⅞
3,000	Louisiana St. 6s	95	150	do	24¾
15,000	Cal. St. 7s N. Bs.	87½	200	Reading R. R....s60	50⅛
3,000	Brook'n C.W.L.	100	200	do........s60	50¼
4,000	N. Y. Cen. B. '76	100	500	do	51⅜
2,000	Erie R.R.C.Bs '71	34¼	750	do	51¼
3,000	Hud. R. RR. C. Bs.	60¼	700	do........s30	50¾
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	90¾	500	do........b60	51½
4,000	do	91	100	do........b30	51¼
5,000	do........b30	91	100	do........s7	51⅛
5,000	Mich. C. R.R. 8 ₱		170	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	24⅝
	c. 1st M.S.F.C.Bs.	95	50	do........c	24½
1,000	N. Ind. 1st M	85	75	do........b30	24¾
500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	90¾	250	do........s30	24½
3,000	do	91	500	do........s15	24½
10,000	do	91¼	5	M.S.& N.Ia.guar.st.	55
10,000	do........s60	90½	400	do	55½
1,000	Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	67	400	do........s30	55
2,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d Mg.	43	200	do........s10	55½
7,000	L.C.& M.L.G.B.	27	150	do........s10	55
1,000	C.St.P.& F.D.l.g.b	16	50	do........s3	55
4,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M.B.	88½	60	Panama Railroad	119¾
6,000	Han.& St.J.R.Bs.	59⅞	25	do	119½
4,000	do	60	200	Ill. Central R. R.	83
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.	66	100	do........b30	83¼
20	Tradesmen's Bank.	112½	750	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	83
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	104	450	do........b30	83
5	Bank of the St.N.Y.	105½	100	do........b60	83
10	Ocean Bank	94½	350	Cleve. & Tol. R. R	35
10	Metropolitan Bank.	110½	33	do	34¾
10	do	111	350	do........b30	35
25	Continental Bank	100	200	do........b30	34¾
5	Park Bank	105	100	do........b60	34¾
40	Citizens' Bank	100	200	do........b30	34⅝
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	100	100	do........b60	34⅝
5	Cary Improv't Co.	6¼	600	do	34½
10	Penn. Coal Co.	76	100	do........s30	34½
10	do	76½	200	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	67½
100	Cumberland Pref.	18½	350	do	67
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	105½	50	do........b30	67
5	do	105⅞	50	do........s30	66½
10	do	105¾	50	do	66¾
50	do........s60.	105	100	do........b10	67
200	Gardiner Coal Co.	½	50	do........s30	66¾
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅜	50	do........s30	67
200	do........b60	84½	200	do........s30	67¼
940	do	84½	350	do........b60	67½
150	do........b10	84½	200	do........b30	67½
200	do........at 20 d	84½	275	do	67⅜
250	do........s10	84½	250	do........s10	67⅜
100	do........b60	84⅝	625	do	67½
100	do........s60	84¼	50	do........s7	67½
20	New-Jersey R. R.	128	10	La C. & Mil. R. R.	4½
100	Am. Guano Co.	7	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 5s. '74	104½	50	Mich. Cen. R...b60	57
9,000	U. S. 5s, '65	103⅝	25	do	57
4,000	Ill. Can. Reg. B.	100	250	M. S. & N. I. R	24¾
500	Virginia 6s	94½	100	do........b30	24⅞
6,000	N. Car. St. 6s	97	50	do........b15	24¾
36,000	Mo. State 6s...b7	88¼	100	Mic.S.&.N.I.g.s.	55½
5,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	91	100	do........s60	55
1,000	LaC.& M. l. g. b.	27	150	do........s15	55¼
2,000	Chi.& Rk. I. Bs.	93	100	do........s60	54¼
8	Bk. of New-York	110	200	do........s10	55¼
20	Pacific Bank	111½	20	do	55¼
100	Cary Im. Co....s60	6½	100	Panama RR.	119½
150	Pacific Mail SS.Co.	105½	100	do........b60	119½
540	N. Y. Cen. RR.	84¾	510	Galena & Chi. R. R.	83
500	do........b60	84⅞	50	do........b60	83
550	do	84⅞	10	Chi. & R. I. RR.	68
100	Hud. Riv. R....b60	28¾	100	do	68⅜
200	do	28½	100	do	68¼
100	Reading RR.	51¼	100	do........b10	68⅜
20	do	50⅜	100	do........b30	68⅜
100	do........s60	50½	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Ga.& C. R.R. 7s	98	20	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	97⅞
3,000	Rock Isl. Co. 8s	68	20	do	100
3,000	Quincy City Ill. 8s	61	20	Excel. Fire In. Co.	102¾
2,000	Mo. 6s	86¼	175	Am. Guano Co., ₱ sh.	$9
1,000	La Ce. & Mil. R. 7s	25	30	L. M. Bank	144½
1,000	Cumb. C. & I. C. 6s	75	10	do	143¾
3,000	D. & M. R. R. 7s.	62½	15	Bank of America	113
5	American Ex. Bk.	110⅝	25	People's Bank	101
20	do	110¾	25	Gebhard Fire I. Co.	90
20	Artisans' Bank	82¼	10	Pa. Mail S. Co	105¾

Tuesday, Oct. 19—P. M.

The Money transactions to-day are at the previously-quoted low rates of interest, both on short bills and at call. The Bill Brokers have a moderate offering of long-date paper, but holders are limiting sales within the terms made at Bank, 5@7 ₱ cent., according to classification. The Stock Brokers are getting Money on approved collateral at 3@4 ₱ cent. The European remittances for the Boston steamer seem to have been generally made up yesterday. The additional business to day was not important. The rates on London close 109⅞@110⅛, extremes for bank bills. Some parcels of Southern bills were done at 109⅞. Paris, f.5.15@f.5.12½ to the dollar. The Cotton Market to day is a little steadier after the recent decline.

The printed sales tell but part of the story of the buoyancy of the Stock Exchange to-day, although these make up an unusually heavy list. The Street transactions in Chicago and Rock Island shares, between the two sessions of the Board of Brokers, were quite large and at rapidly-advancing prices, and after the Second Board about 4,000 shares of New-York Central were taken at 85@85¼ ₱ cent., cash and seller ten days, the stock closing 85½ ₱ cent., as against 84⅞ yesterday and 83⅞ on Saturday. These were the leading objects of speculation, but by no means the only ones on the Share list, while State Securities and Railway Bonds were in good demand, and at advancing prices. The movement is thus made general, and having already the support of considerable outside orders and the growing opinion among the oldest commission men in the Street that the public have taken hold, in earnest, of all dividend-paying securities as the best present means of employing money, it imparts an interest to the market which we have not seen equaled for six months past.

On the State Bond list Missouris advanced to 88¼ ₱ cent.; Tennessees to 93½; Virginias 94½; North Carolinas 97, and Illinois Canal sixes par. For $20,000 of the New Federal fives 104½ ₱ cent. was paid, interest from 1st January next, and 103⅝ for $9,000 of the old fives of 1865. Illinois Construction Bonds brought 91¼; Southern Michigan Sinking Fund 77; Harlem First Mortgage 91; Michigan Central 8s 95, and New-York Central 7s, of 1876, par. There was a demand for nearly all the second-class bonds, which have been under a cloud since the crisis, and the dealings at the Board show as much strength in this line as on any other department of the official list.

In Railway Shares, prices were further advanced from yesterday's closing sales, 1 ₱ cent. on New-York Central; 2 ₱ cent. on Rock Island, (closing 68⅞@69;) 1½ on Michigan Southern Preferred; ½ on the common Shares; ⅛@⅜ on Reading; ½ on Panama; and ½ on Harlem Preferred. There was a free business in Galena, at 83, and in Toledo, at 35@34⅞@⅝. The City Banks and Pacific Mail were firm again. The general market closed with firmness.

The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in September were:

RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses	Net Earnings.
September, 1858	$432,087 89	$260,140 99	$101,946 90
September, 1857	506,056 20	285,841 38	220,714 82
Decrease	$53,968 31	$25,200 39	$28,767 92
Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1858	$3,870,465 97	$2,228,088 58	$1,642,377 44
Same period last y'r	3,950,975 94	2,849,705 96	1,461,270 98
Increase			$181,106 46
Decrease	$80,519 97	$261,617 43	

CANAL DEPARTMENT.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
September, 1858	$21,351 10	$14,496 20	$6,854 90
September, 1857	29,049 04	16,246 65	12,802 39
Decrease	$7,697 94	$1,750 45	$5,947 49
Earnings for August and September, 1858	$40,572 02	$30,290 96	$10,281 06
Same period last year	56,571 39	30,937 06	25,634 33
Decrease	$15,999 37	$646 10	$15,353 27
Earnings from Jan. 1, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1858	125,280 70	95,551 01	27,729 69

The Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., clear of State tax, payable on and after Nov. 15.

The Wabash Valley Road and the Peoria Road are to be connected by a new link between Logansport, Indiana, and the State boundary of Illinois, 61 miles in length. The builders are relying principally upon local means to accomplish the work. The bonds which they issue for the purchase of iron and equipment will be of short date, to be retired by the earnings of the road, and to this end are made receivable to the extent of one half their monthly settlements with the other roads. The Wabash Valley, Toledo, Ashtabula, and State Line Companies on this side have, on the advice of their stockholders, agreed, *pro rata*, to use $800,000 of the bonds in question (the entire issue) in paying for service done by the road, for their accounts respectively. In addition to this assurance, the bonds constitute a first lien upon the road. The arrangement secures a continuous line of unbroken gauge from Buffalo, New-York, to Burlington, Iowa. It has been consummated, in good part, by Mr. **A. Boody**, of the Wabash Valley.

At an adjourned meeting of the Presidents of the Boston Banks, to hear and act upon the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Suffolk Bank system, and the management of the Bank of Mutual Redemption, held yesterday forenoon, the following report was submitted:

The Committee to whom was referred the report which was made on the 8th inst., with instructions for the Committee to confer with the Suffolk Bank, and also with the Bank of Mutual Redemption, in relation to their system of conducting the business of redeeming the bills of Banks in New-England, and to report upon the same to an adjournment of that meeting—have had the request before it, and at the same time the important circular of the Suffolk Bank, declaring that the time has arrived to surrender its agency in the system as heretofore conducted, and that its responsibility must now cease, and at the same time stating that it shall continue to receive country money from the banks as heretofore, subject to conditions which it may, perhaps, be found necessary hereafter to make.

This determination of the Suffolk Bank removes so entirely all the cause for further dissatisfaction with it, and places the business of redeeming so open to any and all competition, that your Committee consider it inexpedient to make any further remarks in relation to these institutions.

Practical experience under this change, which cannot now be avoided, will very soon develop the advantages and disadvantages of it. The Committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The request of the Committee to be released from further deliberation upon the matter received the unanimous assent of the meeting, and their report was adopted with equal unanimity. The assembly then dissolved.

A circular was issued from the Suffolk Bank, on Saturday, to the effect that the Boston banks had been notified that the foreign money department of the Suffolk would be given up on the 30th of November. The circular continues in the following terms:

Special deposits remaining in our hands at that time will be credited in account on receiving notice according to the terms of the certificate.

We shall continue to transact business with banks which keep satisfactory accounts with us, and shall receive from them the country money which they may have occasion to send us by way of remittance.

Mr. A. H. **Dyett**, Broker, late with Messrs. **De Coppet** & Co., and recently admitted to the Stock Exchange, has opened an office at No. 43 Exchange-place.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of September, 1858, and the same month in 1857:

	1858.	1857.
Received from Coal	$184,881 41	$180,651 97
Received from Merchandise	34,370 69	27,699 40
Received from Travel, &c	35,488 27	31,800 37
Total	$254,740 57	$240,151 74
Transportation, Roadway, Dumpage, Renewal Fund, and all charges	$123,795 23	$120,264 10
Net profit for the month	$130,945 14	$119,887 64
Net profit for previous 9 months	770,746 47	1,118,748 35
Net profit for 10 months	$901,961 61	$1,238,635 99

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. **Thompson Bros.**:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ₱ 100@ ⅜
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ₱ 100@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	15c. ₱ 100@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@ ¼
Interior Maryland	⅛@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	⅝@ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	⅞@1
North Carolina	⅞@1
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@1½
Michigan	⅞@1
Tennessee	1 @1¼
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Louisiana and Mobile	½@ ¾
Canada	½@ ⅝
Assorted packages New-York State	¼@ —
Assorted packages New-England	⅛@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	90	100
80 acre warrants per acre	80	85
120 acre warrants per acre	70	75
160 acre warrants per acre	80	85

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅝ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 85@$4 87
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16	
Five franc pieces	97@ —	per oz	1 22@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@3 86
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 85@7 86
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 25@16 50
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02½@ —	Gold, Am. Old	6c. prem.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,412,864	$1,774,874	$937,137
Previously reported	61,948,013	56,187,225	46,721,382
Since Jan. 1	$63,360,877	57,962,096	47,809,519

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, says:

"Money is quite as abundant as it has been at any moment since the panic, and with the facts and prospects of trade, and of European affairs, it seems unlikely that there can be any unfavorable change in money matters for some time. The natural inference is, therefore, that sound stocks, however high they may appear to be, must advance still more, as people become tired of the extremely low rates for money, to say nothing of the difficulty of lending it upon any terms whatever."

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, OCT. 18.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,575,500	$890,000	$1,807,000	$278,000
North America	2,856,011	1,136,163	1,887,319	240,540
Farm. & Mech.	3,900,027	1,295,805	3,446,462	444,985
Commercial	1,617,000	323,000	948,000	143,000
Mechanics'	1,773,374	602,380	1,201,701	167,121
N. Liberties	1,381,000	448,000	1,186,000	111,800
Southwark	956,207	283,323	760,239	99,120
Kensington	719,967	256,290	560,840	117,745
P. Township	791,612	171,935	605,006	81,810
Western	1,506,159	394,069	1,091,323	149,655
Man. & Mech.	1,212,809	176,695	669,012	151,730
Commerce	760,217	213,002	601,377	103,020
Girard	2,036,627	330,379	818,614	207,345
Tradesmen's	644,838	209,645	616,869	99,231
Consolidation	493,925	85,474	291,103	75,555
City	767,355	168,000	399,128	116,635
Commonwealth	353,117	160,547	253,213	110,970
Corn Exchange	90,402	116,503	96,746	51,320
Oct. 18	$25,436,147	$7,261,211	$17,239,952	$2,748,492
Oct. 11	25,242,857	7,102,950	17,224,619	2,804,030

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858

☞ SIX MONTHS PAPER WANTED.—First Class Hartford, Boston or New-York names wanted by
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.

Real Estate....Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Mr. **Adrian H. Muller** sold, to-day, at public auction, the following lots, being a portion of a large estate, which has been in the family for about fifty years, and has never before been in the market, either at public or private sale. The ground lies perfectly level: Two lots on the east side of Second-avenue, 51 feet 2 inches south of Eighty-second-street, 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet each, **Noah Pike**, $1,120 each; one lot south side of Eighty-second-street, 175 feet east of Second-avenue, **J. E. Valentine**, $710; two lots adjoining, **John Dumphy**, $700 each; two lots adjoining, **Chas. D. Bailey**, $700 each; one adjoining, **Dumphy**, $695; one do., same, $680; one do., **O. Woodford**, $665. The terms were 40 per cent. on and before the 20th November, balance to remain for three years.

At an assignees' sale, yesterday, Messrs. **Bleecker** sold two three-story brick houses, Nos. 19 and 21 East Thirty-third-street, 18.9x98.9, together, for $28,010.

Messrs. **Raynor & Blackwell** report the sale for Dr. **Hudson Kingsley**, of four lots on the east side of Sixth-avenue, 25 feet south of Fifty-fifth-street, full fronts by 95 feet deep, $2,500 each; **Wm. R. Martin**, Esq., buyer.

Capt. **Schuyler H. Matteson** has sold the four full lots on the east side of Eighth-avenue, south corner of Fifty-third-street, being the half front, to **Sam. F. Butterworth**, (of the United States mint,) for $10,000, all cash. The lots are worth nearer $15,000 than $10,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Oct. 19—6 P. M.

Market for **Flour** continues dull and heavy, no change to note in rates; sales 700 bbls. at $5@$5 50 for extra and double extra Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canadian. **Wheat** market dull and heavy; sales 20,000 bush. at 80c. for Milwaukee Club; 82c. for extra do.; 98c. for red Ohio. **Corn** dull and heavy; buyers and sellers are apart in their views; sales 5,000 bush. at 57c. **Barley** dull; sales 500 bush. Ohio at 77c; prime Canadian held at 80c.@85c. **Rye** nominal, at 65c. **Oats**, 46c. **Whisky** steady; sales 400 bbls. at 20c. **Freights** unchanged. *Receipts in the last 24 hours*—14,200 bbls. **Flour**; 34,500 bush. **Wheat**. No **Corn**; 3,000 bush. **Barley**; 500 bush. **Oats**. *Shipments by Canal*—8,950 bbls. **Flour**; 1,390 bush. **Wheat**; 63,850 bush. **Corn**.

Oswego, Tuesday, Oct. 19—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. **Wheat** in moderate demand, but some holders will not meet the views of buyers; sales 15,000 bushels at $1 10 for choice white Canada; $1 for white Indiana; $1 02 for white Michigan. **Corn**, **Rye**, **Barley** and **Oats** quiet. **Canal Freights** steady; on Flour, 32c.; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,000 bushels Wheat; 1,500 bushels Rye; 1,220 bushels Barley; 2,200 bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—3,800 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 19,300 bushels Corn; 6,300 bushels Barley.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Flour quiet at $5 25@$5 50. **Wheat** dull; sales of 4,000 bushels White, at $1 28@$1 40; and Red at $1 18@$1 26. **Corn** dull. **Whisky** dull at 23c.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Flour dull. **Wheat** a shade lower; Red, $1 15@$1 21; White, $1 20@$1 35. **Corn**—White, 77c.@78c.; Yellow, 85c.@86c. **Provisions** quiet and unchanged.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Flour quiet. **Wheat** very dull and declined 2c.@3c.; sales at 60c. **Corn** dull at 52c. **Oats** dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—400 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat. *Receipts*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bush. Wheat, 40,000 bush. Corn.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Flour dull and unchanged; local demand limited. **Wheat** unchanged. **Whisky** active at 17¾c., closing buoyant.

Mobile, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Cotton without change; sales to-day, 1,800 bales. The sales for the last three days sum up 750 bales, and the receipts, 8,750.

Charleston, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 1,900 bales.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Cotton easier, but quotations unchanged; sales to-day 8,000 bales, at 11⅝c.@11¾c. for middling. The sales for the last three days foot up 28,000 bales, and the receipts 30,500. Stock, 176,500 bales, against 111,000 last year. Fair **Sugar**, 6¾c. **Molasses** closed at 30c. **Corn** dull, at 70c. **Bagging**, 14½c. **Freights**—To Boston, ⅝c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 91; Reading Railroad, 25⅝; Morris Canal, 41¾; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 20
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 23
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 23
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	Oct. 23
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 30
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 3
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 3
FROM EUROPE.			
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 4
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 6
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 9
New-York	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 9
Congress	Galway	New-York	Oct. 12
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 18
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Wm. Tapscott, from Liverpool—John Patrick and lady, of New-York; Geo. Penny and lady, of England.

In bark Azelia, from Inagua—Mr. Moore and lady, son and servant, of St. Croix.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 15 | Sun sets.... 5 15 | Moon sets.... 3 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 30 | Gov. Island. 6 19 | Hell Gate.... 7 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 19.

Cleared.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships American Congress, Mather, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Columbia, Stewart, Charleston, J. Atkins; Sarah, Smith, Buenos Ayres, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Brigs Zone, Josselyn, Cardenas, W. W. Russell; J. H. Jones, Mills, Charleston, Dollner & Potter.

Schooners S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Hartford, J. B. Edwards; F. Satterly, Cooper, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Ann Maria, Hartick, Nevis and St. Martin's, H. Knox & Phillips; R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Storm Cloud, Way, Rio Grande, Funch & Meincke; Francis, English, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.

Sloop W. H. Brown, Hallock, Providence. S. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Compromise, Child, Liverpool Sept. 16, with mdse. and 166 passengers (all well) to Zerega & Co. On the night of Sept. 17, when off Tuskar, during a heavy squall from S., while under close-reefed topsails, lost mizzentopsailyard and sail. Oct. 4, lat. 44 30, lon. 52 05, signalized bark Dirigo, hence for Glasgow; 7th, lat. 44 28, lon. 53 55, passed ship Juno, of Liverpool, stg. W. N. W.; 11th, lat. 41 49, lon. 58 25 25, saw schr. Dolphin, of Plymouth, bd. W.; 14th inst., lat. 41 47, lon. 63 35, was in co. with a ship bd. W., supposed the Cornelius Grinnell. The C. was 14 ds. to the Banks, since which time have had strong westerly winds and sea; 19th, took a pilot from No. 9, and anchored on the Bar, on account of fog.

Ship Alexander, (Russian,) Portin, Marseilles Aug. 24, with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. Has experienced light, variable winds and calms for the past three weeks; had previously considerable head winds and squally weather; stove bulwarks, and sustained other trifling damage.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool Sept. 18, with mdse. and 597 steerage passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Ship J. C. Humphreys, (of Thomaston,) Prince, London 38 ds., with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Ocean Home, Lane, (late Merrill, of Baltimore, who died in St. Jago de Cuba Sept. 27,) St. Jago de Cuba Sept. 27, with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward.

Bark Linda Stewart, White, St. Jago de Cuba Oct. 3, with sugar, &c., to J. Thompson. Oct. 10, lat. 25 30, lon. 74 50, John Logan, a seaman, (colored,) died, from rupture of a blood-vessel.

Bark Exact, Walker, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Warren Fisher, for Havana.

Bark Azelia, Davis, Inagua Oct. 8, with salt to F. H. Whitmore. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Hahnemann, (of Norfolk, Va.,) Abbott, Port-au-Prince Sept. 20, with logwood to Blow & March.

Bark Stampede, Lewis, Salt Cay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Sprite, Crowell, Bahia Sept. 12, with coffee to Siffken & Ironsides.

Brig Posiodon, (Olden., galliot,) Kiihne, Trinidad, Cuba, 24 ds., with molasses and sugar to order.

Brig Restaurador, Peterson, Humacoa, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to Galway, Casado & Teller.

Brig Neander, (Br.,) Davison, Ardrossan 42 ds., with pig iron to Boorman, Johnston & Co.—vessel to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Gov. Bull, (of Newport,) Arthur, Remedios Oct. 5, with sugar to Robert & Williams.

Brig Iantha, (of Eastport,) Bowman, Remedios Oct. 7, with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Franconia, Hanna, Trinidad de Cuba Sept. 28, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Samuel French, Parrit, Eastport, with lath, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Schr. R. H. Lee, Soper, Carolina City, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray. 14th inst., at 4 P. M., near Beaufort Bar, passed schr. Ion, bd. into Beaufort; 16th, lat. 35 40, lon. 75 17, passed schr. J. J. Williams, bd. S.; same day, lat. 36 08, lon. 75 30, passed schr. Island City, bd. S.; same day, passed schr. Wm. Copes, bd. S.

Schr. C. A. Crook, Dillingham, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. J. W. McKee, Satterly, Alexandria, D. C., with coal to Union Ferry Co.

Schr. Eclipse, Cook, Apalachicola Sept. 30, with cotton to Eagle & Hazard.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Williams, Portland, Ct., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Edwards, Davis, Alexandria, D. C., 3 ds., with coal to Randolph & Skidmore.

Schr. E. M. Clark; (3-masted,) Clark, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. Gleaner, (Br.,) Lenfestey, Malaga and Gibraltar 45 ds., with fruit to Galway, Casado & Teller.

Schr. H. Lewis, Chambers, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Jones, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. R. Stonebuck, Risley, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Anna Matilda, Rutter, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. J. R. Gilfillan, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. Mary Jane, Tilton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Eliza Farrow, Crammer, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Burger, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. D. Foster, Chadwick, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Saratoga, Walls, Gardiner, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. Patterson, Hand, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julian, Cook, Provincetown 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Narragansett, Hall, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Veazie, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. Estelle, Davis, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Caroline C. Lunt, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. G. J. Jones, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Barbara, Hodges, Virginia, wood to C. Clark.

BELOW—Hamburg ship Mairi, from Hamburg, with passengers. Bremen brig Antigua. Also, 1 ship.

WIND—During the day, S.

Sailed.

From Quarantine—Ship Creole, Pierce, New-Orleans. Barks Convoy, Crowell, Galveston; John Benson, Gardiner, Havana. Brig Handy King, Brown, Mobile.

Memoranda.

The ship Old England, which left this port on the 7th inst., bound to Charleston, is reported by telegraph as being ashore at Cape Romain.

Schr. J. T. Grice.—Most all the boxes and casks of sugar are out of hold, out of which 70 boxes have been saved, and it is expected that that is all that will be saved. The casks are all empty.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 19—Arr. ship Andes, Chapman, Singapore; schr. Julia Fox, Cook, Mobile.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 18—Arr. ships Consul, Liverpool; Switzerland, R. L. Lane, and Roger A. Hern, from New-York. Bark Ella, from Boston.

In the offing—Bark Roscius, from New-York.

In the last three days, 9 ships, 2 barks, and 1 brig, besides schooners and steamers, have arrived here.

Arr. in Hampton Roads—Bark Panola, 17 ds. from Sombrero; schr. Alfred Gray, from Venezuela.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 19—Arr. ships Rome, Clara Wheeler, Princeton, and Saml. Locke, from New-York; Celestial Empire, from Liverpool.

MOBILE, Oct. 19—In port, twelve ships and two barks.

Spoken, &c.

Indian Queen—bark, of Bath, 20 ds. from City Point for Dublin, Sept. 29, lat. 44 36, lon. 65 15.

Sarah Starr—brig, of Jonesport, from Mobile for Portland, Oct. 17, lat. 38 20, lon. 74.

Washington—ship, bound E., was passed, Sept. 23, lat. 48 28, lon. 14 48.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Oct. 3, brig Three Sisters, hence arr. 2d; schr. John Griffith, Conklin, from St. Johns, N. F., for Baltimore. The Br. brig Kaloolah, for St. Johns, N. F., sld. 3d.

At Bahia, Sept. 12, bark "Jaquen," Harriman, from Pernambuco, unc.; brig Chattanooga, Norris, from Baltimore, do.

At Trinidad de Cuba, Sept. 28, bark Franklin, from Boston, just arr.—the only Am. vessel in port.

At Port-au-Prince, Sept. 20, brigs Croton, Blye, disg.; Spitfire, (Br.,) for Boston, in a few days.

At Salt Kay, T. I., Oct. 5, bark Trajan, for New-York same day.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arr. at Liverpool, Oct. 2, C. Sprague, Pike, Mobile; 4th, Africa, Jordan, Philadelphia; Gondau, Libby, Charleston.

Arr. at Deal, Oct. 2, R. M. Sloman, Shepherdson, New-Orleans, for London; 5th, Nathan Hanan, Pierce, do., for do.; Daniel Webster, Spencer, New-York, for do.; Columbus, Klavennes, Boston.

Arr. at Portsmouth, Oct. 1, Globus, Blanche, New-York, for Bremen.

Arr. at Bristol Pill, Oct. 1, Norma, (Br.,) Clark, New-York.

Arr. at Calcutta, Aug. 13, Niobe, Storer, New-York; 16th, Tarolinta, French, do.; 22d, Coringa, Ward, Boston. Sld., Aug. 14, Union, Small, New-York; 20th, Ames Lawrence, Nickerson, do.

Arr. at Madras, Aug. 19, Geneva, Barnes, Boston.

Passed Anjier, Aug. 3, Surprise, Ranlett, New-York.

Arr. at Hong Kong, Aug. 4, Swordfish, Crocker, New-York.

Arr. at Penang, Aug. 12, F. W. Sears, Drew, N. York.

Memoranda.—The ship Walpole, Woodbury, from Calcutta for Boston, was beached, in a leaking condition, Aug. 11, near Sauger light-house. It was feared she would be a total loss.

The bark Lecocq, Bahr, from New-Orleans, for Barcelona, put into Gibraltar Sept. 22, leaky, and with loss of sails.

As it is the duty of every man to do all the good he can, and of every physician to cure whatever of human disease, relieve whatever of human suffering, and prolong whatever of human life, he may; so it is my duty to give the results of my studies, investigations and experience to the public, in the manner best calculated to reach the largest number, and effect the greatest possible amount of good.—Humphreys.

HUMPHREYS'

SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,

FOR DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE USE,

Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous and revulsive doses of Quackery or Old School practice, the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple Specifics for the various diseases to which they are related; put up in the form of simple sugar pellets; and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they form at once the ready resource of the parent or nurse, and are the comfort of the complaining or invalid.

They possess these positive advantages, which were never before combined in any popular remedies: They are harmless; no injury can arise from their use. They are Simple; you always know what to take and how to take it. They are Convenient; you can give the proper Sugar Pill at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are Efficient; in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the mite cures at the moment what the pound could not afterward have relieved.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1. Fever Pills.—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation of all kinds.
No. 2. Worm Pills.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3. Baby's Pills.—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness.
No. 4. Diarrhea Pills.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.
No. 5. Dysentery Pills.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.
No. 6. Cholera Pills.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7. Cough Pills.—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.
No. 8. Toothache Pills.—Toothache, Faceache and Neuralgia.
No. 9. Headache Pills.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10. Dyspepsia Pills.—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
No. 11. For Female Irregularities, Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12. Female Pills.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.
No. 13. Croup Pills.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14. Salt Rheum Pills.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15. Rheumatic Pills.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, old, mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrheas, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened and rendered less dangerous. Even should a physician afterward have to be called, he will take the case at decided advantage from the previous treatment.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all mere chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Debility and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

Can a private person, unacquainted with Medicine, use these specifics to advantage? Unquestionably. The Remedies were designed to meet just such a case and supply such a want. Thousands are using them in every part of the country with unvarying success.

HEAR WHAT THEY SAY.

The undersigned, having used Professor HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families, with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, most cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use:

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, Editor of the *Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.
The Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.
The Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison.
The Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.
The Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference.
The Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.
The Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.
The Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo.
Albert H. Goss, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Charles N. Tuttle, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
B. S. Merrell, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
The Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.
The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.
The Hon. George Humphreys, Auburn, N. Y.
Henry D. Cook, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio.
Gen. Jesse Segoine, Jackson, Mich.
Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.
Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.
Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.
Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. Kissam, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
D. P. White, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.
J. A. Salisbury, M. D., Aurora, Ill.

ROCHESTER.

Among the many in that city who have used them, and know their positive merits, we have the honor to refer you to the following gentlemen:

Geo. R. Clerke,	S. P. Allen,	E. Darrow,
H. W. Thomas,	A. Arnold,	Samuel Snow,
J. Miller,	W. T. Preston,	Isaac Butts,
S. Richardson,	J. Moses,	William Morris,
N. Huntington,	D. Holbrook,	J. Curtiss,
J. J. Van Zandt,	C. J. B. Mount,	J. Swinburn.

THESE TESTIMONIALS might be extended indefinitely. They come to us entirely unsolicited, and from those who are merely moved from what they have known and experienced of the effects of the remedies. Here are a few:

CASES AND CURES.

DYSPEPSIA.

A young lady of 26 had been troubled with indigestion for several months, so as to render great care necessary in the selection of her food. After eating the stomach became acid, food rising in her mouth with water, and an unpleasant, heavy, load-like sensation in her stomach, continuing for some hours, frequent headaches, bowels constipated, and a depressed mental condition. She commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one morning and night, and in less than a week almost every symptom of her disease had vanished, and she felt like a new being.

A gentleman somewhat advanced in years, strong, robust constitution, had lately been a good deal affected with indigestion, weak stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, and attended with a peculiar vertigo and whirling in the head, so much so as to render his riding in a carriage, or even mounting an eminence, quite dangerous. After trying several things ineffectually, he fell upon the Dyspepsia Pills, which afforded prompt relief. A pill every night and morning works like a charm, relieving all his vertigo and other unpleasant symptoms.

FEMALE DEBILITY.

A lady, aged thirty-five, had been for two years afflicted with a severe form of leucorrhea, and for which she had employed several medicines to no purpose. The discharge was profuse, yellowish and thick; more before than after the menses; often quite irritating, and attended with severe aching pain across the loins and back, and rendering her quite weak. The menses were regular, but profuse. She commenced taking the Female Pills, one night and morning, with very prompt relief. In a few weeks she found herself almost perfectly free from the discharge, the pain in her back gone, and her strength quite restored.

A lady of forty-five had suffered for several years with profuse leucorrhea, attended with bearing down to such an extent as to unfit her for any active duties, and to prostrate her entire nervous and muscular system. She had gone the round of Allopathic washes, tonics, injections and supporters, to little purpose. In using less than three boxes of the Female Pills, her leucorrhea entirely disappeared, her bearing down was vastly relieved, and her general strength and the tone of her nervous system quite restored. She says "no one can imagine the immense benefit she has derived from those trifling two boxes of pills."

PILES.

A clergyman of the Baptist Church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously afflicted with bleeding piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one—at one time, indeed, hopeless; but I have used your medicine (Pile specific,) and am cured. I have no doubt you are laying the world under great and lasting obligation."

A gentleman of fifty years, well and favorably known at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., had been a martyr to the piles for twenty years. Sometimes from excessive hemorrhage, pain, and suffering, he was reduced to the verge of the grave. For years he had dragged out a miserable existence, a confirmed invalid, disqualified for any business and life almost a burden. It is needless to add that he had tried all sorts of remedies, from all sorts of doctors, to little purpose. He consulted me two years ago, and I recommended our Pile Specific, with occasionally a Dyspepsia Pill. From this he began to improve, and since has never had a serious turn of piles. From the first month up to a year past he had occasionally symptoms of his old complaint; but a few doses of the Pile Pills would disperse it all, and for more than a year past he has been entirely well of the piles. A more brilliant cure is scarcely to be found in the annals of medicine.

PRICES:

Full set, 20 large vials in Morocco Case and Book [illegible]
Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case and Book [illegible]
Case of 16 numbered boxes and Book [illegible]
Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book [illegible]
Single numbered boxes, with directions [illegible]
Single lettered boxes, with directions [illegible]
Large plantation or physician's case, 1 & 2 oz. vials [illegible]

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.—Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

No family should be without these invaluable [illegible] They are the only remedies perfectly adapted [illegible] domestic and private use. With them the parent is armed and prepared against the first approach of disease, and can meet it at the threshold and keep it at bay, and a trifle of medicine rightly directed in the first hours of disease, perfectly cures that which by delay can only be relieved by long and tedious hours of suffering, if at all. With these at hand, you are not obliged to await the coming of that often distant as well as expensive [illegible] a doctor; nor to be drugged or poisoned or blistered or bled, but may yourself administer the simple specific, and restore the ruddy current of life again to health and [illegible] There can not only no injury arise in any case from their use, but the general influence upon the constitution is beyond all question, is most beneficial.

AGENTS WANTED.

We desire an active, efficient Agent, for the sale of our [illegible] in every town or community in the United States. Address HUMPHREYS & [illegible]
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.